



## THE SAVAGE RIFLE.

We give here illustrations of the Savage magazine rifle, just recommended for adoption by the board authorized to select a magazine arm for the National Guard of the State of New York—Albert D. Shaw, E. W. Bliss and Prof. R. H. Thurston. The law provides that the arms selected shall be adopted for the use of the Military and Naval forces of New York, provided the report

in the world for military purposes secured for their use. We therefore unanimously recommend that the Savage military rifle be adopted for the use of our National Guard.

"The new Savage cavalry carbine submitted to us for inspection is a very fine arm. The mechanism is the same as that of the Savage military magazine rifle, and in all its details is admirably adapted for the use of cavalrymen. We unhesitatingly recommend it for the use of

cartridges contained in the magazine of his rifle is always plainly indicated. If one or more cartridges are used from the magazine, it can at any time be filled again without waiting until the magazine is entirely empty. The charge of powder is thirty-six grains, which gives a muzzle velocity to the bullet of 2,000 feet per second. The shell has a flanged head; the point blank range for actual service is up to 500 yards.

It is further claimed that all rifles in which the mechan-



DESCRIPTION OF SAVAGE SYSTEM, MODEL, 1895.

## ACTION OPEN.

- A. Finger-lever.
- B. Catch on Automatic Cut-off.
- C. Automatic Cut-off.
- D. Breech-opening.
- E. Breech-bolt.
- G. Magazine Carrier.
- H. Projection on Receiver for Finger-lever.
- K. Sear.
- L. Retractor.
- N. Hammer.
- P. Sear Screw.

- R. Trigger.
- S. Trigger Safety Projection.
- U. Recoil Shoulder.
- V. Trigger and Lever Lock.

of the commission is approved by the Governor. After the report is adopted the Adjutant General is authorized to contract for not to exceed 150,000 rifles, at a price not to exceed \$20 a gun. They are to be furnished within three years.

Twelve guns were formally entered and offered to the commission for examination and test by the following: The Savage Arms Company, Utica, N. Y.; Derrick S. West, Boston, Mass.; S. F. Kneeland, in the name and style of Briggs-Kneeland; the Lee Arms Company, Hart-

the cavalry of the National Guard of the State."

Following are the advantages claimed for this system: The rifle has a lever-bolt action with a fixed central magazine, holding five cartridges, with one in the barrel chamber, making a total of six cartridges. Cartridges in the magazine are held in reserve—automatically—by the act of placing a cartridge in the breech opening, when using the arm as a single loader. The cartridges in the magazine are held by their flanges, thereby preventing compression of the bullets into the shells by re-

ism moves backwards, outside the frame, are liable to accidents, which are specified, and that the Savage rifle is the only modern magazine arm that is absolutely safe from such accidents, there being no communication whatever to the rear, and neither powder gas or parts can be blown in the face of the soldier.

When the weapon is used as a single-loader, the shell is placed in the chamber, the lever being down; throwing back the latter forces the shell into the barrel, breeches up, at the same time that the extractor firmly grips the



## ACTION CLOSED.

- A. Finger-lever.
- B. Catch on Automatic Cut-off.
- C. Automatic Cut-off.
- E. Breech-bolt.
- F. Extractor.
- G. Magazine Carrier.
- H. Projection on Receiver for Finger-lever.
- K. Sear.
- N. Hammer.
- O. Main Spring.
- P. Sear Screw.
- R. Trigger.

- S. Trigger Safety Projection.
- U. Recoil Shoulder.
- V. Trigger and Lever Lock.
- Y. Indicator Hole.

ford, Conn.; John Henry Blake, Batavia; Bethel Burton, Brooklyn; George L. Putnam, New York City; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, model No. 1, 1895, and model No. 2, 1896; rifle of straight pull bolt action, by Dr. E. N. McLean, of Washington, Ia.; rifle, double-bolt action, by W. B. Farwell, of San Francisco, Cal. It is its report the commission says:

"The Savage magazine rifle, lever action, magazine holding five cartridges, in strength and fineness of parts very close compliance with the eleven 'salient points' mentioned in the instructions for the consideration of the

coil. Numerals engraved upon the magazine carrier show through an opening in the frame the number of cartridges contained in the magazine.

The rifle is hammerless. Letters F. and S. (fire and safe), engraved upon the firing pin, show the position of the firing mechanism. The firing pin cannot be blown backward by powder gas, as its rear end engages against a solid shoulder in the frame. The extractor has multiplied power, and the ejecting of shells is positive, however slowly or quickly the action is operated. Shells are ejected to the right and away from the operator.

head of the cartridge, and the firing-pin is cocked ready for firing. Not until the lever is firmly seated can the trigger be pulled. Throwing down the lever extracts the shell, which is thrown to the operator's right, and the gun is ready for another load. The shells are carried in a circular device in the breech behind the barrel, and there is no bulge below the stock, as in the present Army rifle. A glance at the left side of the gun shows whether there are one, two, three, four or five cartridges in the magazine, or none at all. If there is one cartridge more in the magazine, throwing down the lever and



SAVAGE  
303.30.SMOKELESS.

Length of barrel, 30 inches.  
Weight, 8 3/4 pounds.  
Number of cartridges, 6.  
Caliber, .303.

Board by the Adjutant General, ease of manipulation and general all-round excellence, won the unanimous decision of the Board of Examiners as being clearly the best military magazine rifle submitted for their examination.

"We feel confident that with the Savage magazine rifle placed in the hands of the National Guard of the State of New York a new rifle will be imparted to the art of target practice, great pride in the accuracy and beauty of the arm developed, and the very best weapon

The breech-bolt is in one piece, and is solidly breeched up at the rear in the direct line of the stream. There being no openings to the rear, it is impossible for the operator to be injured by escaping powder gas. The guard upon the finger-lever prevents accidental operation of the trigger. It is impossible to fire a cartridge until the action is safely closed. The system contains few parts and springs, all being strong and simple.

The Savage magazine rifle has been fired as a single-loader thirty-eight times in a minute. The number of

ing it without a single cartridge being placed in the chamber brings one from the magazine and places it in the barrel ready for firing.

The New York "Tribune" says: "While the board did its duty thoroughly and conscientiously, it brought out two facts that are decidedly unpleasant. The first is, experts say, that the much-vaunted Krag-Jørgensen is an inferior arm. The board asked the United States authorities at Governors Island to send over one at test, and Sergt. Ferguson, of the Regular Army, was



failed to show the weapon. All the other experts shot prone, but Ferguson assumed the recumbent position, the muzzle of the gun resting on his crossed knees, the left hand grasping the butt beside his right ear and the sling wrapped around his right leg to take up the recoil. At the 1,000 yards distance the gun made a poor showing; Ferguson experienced the same difficulty in getting on the target that the others did, but when they got on they held the target, while he was utterly unable to do so. The commission was pained and disappointed by the result, and excused him from any further trials.

"The Lee gun, which will be issued to the Navy in October, did not prove a wonderful success.

"It isn't in it," was the sententious verdict of one member of the commission.

"It is generally believed that the verdict of the State commission, no matter how carefully it may be worded, will contain some reflection on the Army board that adopted the Krag-Jørgensen rifle and the Navy board that selected the Lee rifle for the sailors. Experts think that it is a mistake to use one gun for the Army and another, of different caliber, for the Navy. The cartridges for the Lee gun cannot be used in the Army rifle, and vice versa. To serve out cartridges wrongly would mean utter disaster in the present day, when only metallic shells, filled with high explosives, are used." Col. Shaw, chairman of the commission, said to a 'Tribune' reporter: "I am in favor of annual interstate rifle contests to determine the best class of arms. The time will come when they will be needed. Let each State select its own choice of a weapon; I have no doubt that it will be conscientiously done, but, for heaven's sake, give us but one standard cartridge. Let us have no mistake on that score at least. I would like to see these interstate contests every year, the States to bear the expenses of the different teams. That is the way to get rifles and riflemen."

While appreciating the merits of the Savage rifle, the arm recommended for adoption by the New York State Militia, ordnance officers of the Army and Navy say they are still perfectly satisfied with the weapons adopted for the regular services. The Army experts say that the Krag-Jørgensen rifle is giving good results now and with the constant improvements that are being made is keeping pace with any weapon in the world. The Naval experts declare that in the Lee rifle the naval service has an arm as efficient as could be desired. Some regret is expressed in both services that the calibers of the weapons are not the same and that therefore the cartridges are not interchangeable. The desirability of a uniform caliber for the small arms of both services and of the militia has been repeatedly called to the attention of the authorities, but they have so far seemed to take no notice whatever of the matter. Asst. Secretary McAdoo, of the Navy, is fully alive to the advantages of a common caliber. In view of the fact, however, that the Army is now armed with the Krag-Jørgensen rifle of .30 caliber, and that the Navy is to be supplied next month with the first consignment of Lee rifles of .236 inch caliber, it is extremely doubtful that for the present, at least, any uniform caliber can be secured.

#### HOW MANY WOLVES ARE THERE?

Gen. Grant in his "Memoirs" tells us that when in 1846 he was crossing Texas with Lieut. Calvin Benjamin, who was soon afterward killed in the assault on the City of Mexico, they were disturbed by the howling of wolves, so hidden by the prairie grass that they could not be seen, though the sound indicated that they were near by. Grant says: "The part of Ohio that I hailed from was not thickly settled, but wolves had been driven out long before I left. Benjamin was from Indiana, still less populated, where the wolf yet roamed over the prairies. He understood the nature of the animal, and the capacity of a few to make believe that there was an unlimited number of them. He kept on toward the noise unmoved. I followed in his trail, lacking moral courage to turn back and join our sick companion (Augur). I have no doubt that if Benjamin had proposed returning to Goliad I would not only have 'seconded the motion,' but have suggested that it was very hard-hearted in us to leave Augur sick there in the first place; but Benjamin did not propose turning back. When he did speak it was to ask, 'Grant, how many wolves do you think there are in that pack?' Knowing where he came from, and suspecting that he thought I would overestimate the number, I determined to show my acquaintance with the animal by putting the estimate below what possibly could be correct, and answered, 'Oh, about twenty,' very indifferently. He smiled and rode on. In a minute we were close upon them, and before they saw us. There were just two of them. Seated upon their haunches, with their mouths close together, they made all the noise we had been hearing for the past ten minutes. I have often thought of this incident since, when I have heard the noise of a few disappointed politicians who had deserted their associates. There are always more of them before they are counted."

The Populists are just now making a great outcry in the prairie grass, and nobody will be able to tell until next November how many of them there are. Meanwhile, they are frightening the conservative element of the country much worse than the Texas wolves did Grant. They have captured the organization of the Democratic party, nominated for President a gentleman who has thus far shown no capacity for executive office beyond his ability to make a speech, and who is apparently relying more upon magnetism than management to secure his election. If elected he will probably appoint Altgeld, the present Governor of Illinois, Secretary of War, in which event the officers will be relieved from any further anxiety concerning the in-

crease of the Army. If we have public ships at all they may, perhaps, be employed in transporting silver to the United States and carrying to foreign countries the gold given in exchange for it, at the rate of about two gold dollars for one silver dollar, as the relative value of the two metals is fixed in the exchanges of the world.

It is not our office to determine political forecasts, and we give here the opinions expressed by those who are anxious to see the defeat of the candidate of the Chicago Convention, Mr. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, including the Administration at Washington, and a large body of Democratic leaders and Democratic newspapers who believe that the abandonment of the gold standard and the adoption of the principles declared in the Chicago platform mean the destruction of commerce, the paralyzing of our manufacturing industries, and the ruin of the country. Where political action is determined by passion and prejudice, instead of by reason, it is hard to say what the result may be. The situation recalls the condition of things after the breaking up of the Democratic National Convention at Charlestown, just before the war. Men like Gen. Sherman and Gen. Gordon Granger, who had been in contact with the Southern sentiment, warned their Northern friends of the coming danger. They were listened to with impatience, and President Lincoln accorded scant courtesy to Sherman when he undertook to convince him that he knew what he was talking about. We leave each man to complete the parallel to please himself.

If his past record is to be considered, the Navy has not much to expect from William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, in case the Bryan-Sewell ticket is elected this fall. His participation in both Army and Navy matters during his Congressional career was slight, and he took less interest in the Army than the Navy. During the discussion on a conference report on the Naval bill submitted on July 9, 1892, Mr. Bryan assisted Mr. Holman in an attempt to lessen the appropriation. He entered his "protest against the policy embodied in the report, of making an entering wedge at one time on the ground that 'no money is to be expended,' and then following it up in the future because 'the last Congress contracted the obligation.'" He said: "I have seen that policy in operation several times. I am not in favor of burdening subsequent Congresses with appropriations unnecessary except as made necessary by the action of the present Congress. This House has in the present Congress passed bills proposing to bring to the country relief from taxation; does the other legislative branch consider those measures? No; it stands absolutely in the way of affording any relief whatever to the people. Mr. Speaker, I believed in a sufficient Navy. We have this now, either in existence or in construction. We do not need more. It is not necessary for us to establish a Navy greater than any other in the world, any more than it is necessary for us to organize a larger standing Army than any other nation. I desire to emphasize the thought which has been so eloquently expressed by Mr. Holman—that we are becoming a nation of splendor, a nation of extravagance, a nation of show."

Mr. Bryan has more liberal views with regard to the Army, if we may judge from another speech he made. During the discussion of the sundry civil bill on Jan. 26, 1893, the matter of Army posts was discussed. Mr. Bryan said:

"Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the amount of the appropriations mentioned here ought to be increased. These works have already been commenced under the present Administration, and it is false economy to appropriate less money than is necessary to carry on the work. It would be all right if we refused to begin new works until the existing ones were completed, but when a work has been begun, it seems to me that to fail to appropriate sufficient money to carry it on properly is to lose to a large extent the money already put into it. These posts have been planned, the foundations in some cases are in, and the Department has recommended an appropriation for this purpose of something over \$1,700,000. The amount in this bill is only \$200,000, and is certainly far less than is absolutely necessary for the proper carrying on of the work. I hope, therefore, that the amendment will be adopted, and that the appropriation will be so increased that the Department can proceed properly with these works."

In a letter to Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., dated "Spiegel Grove, Fremont, 14 December, '91," ex-President Hayes said:

"McK. (McKinley) is still rising, not for '92, but for some time. '92 is under the cloud, which predicts, in the even balance of present parties—no Victory for the party loaded down with an administration. Hence, '90 is the first chance, and Heaven may come before that date."

#### RUSSIAN NOTES.

Military circles in Moscow are considerably exercised over Lieut. Col. Engman's arraignment of the captive balloon. The Colonel's views were first made public in a course of lectures delivered during the present year, by request of the authorities, before the officers of the Department of Aerial Navigation. Since then the author has published them in a pamphlet, which has just appeared in St. Petersburg under the title, "The Function of the Aerial Navigation Corps in Peace and War" (Slouzhby Vozdookho'platatel'k Otdayleny V' Voennoe e Merno Vremya.). Col. Ingman's criticisms are based on personal experience, for during the grand maneuvers of the St. Petersburg Military Division in the fall of 1895, he identified himself with the balloon corps, and lost no opportunity to observe and experiment.

In general, the Colonel holds that the efficiency of the

captive balloon has been vastly exaggerated. He does not deny that means may yet be devised to render it thoroughly useful; but for the present, the balloon for reconnoitering purposes is serviceable only in exceptionally favorable conditions.

Thus, Col. Engman's experiments led him to conclude that the field of vision from a captive balloon ranges from between two and one-half to six and one-half miles, the latter limit being reached only in the best atmospheric conditions. Incidentally he notes that the maximum limit will probably be reduced from year to year, owing to the scientifically established fact that the range of the human sight is growing less as civilization advances. As to the possibility of correcting this defect by telescopes and field glasses, Col. Engman holds that they can never be used satisfactorily, owing to the constant movement of the balloon. In light weather he likens the motion to the oscillations of an enormous pendulum; in gentle winds, when the balloon is anchored in open places, the swaying is often violent enough to bring the balloon against the ground. In wooded tracts it was found impossible to use the balloons at all. Telegraph wires were also found to be insuperable obstacles in cases where it was impracticable to cut them.

Furthermore, the Colonel found that owing to the angle from which the observer is obliged to reconnoiter, low shrubbery was sufficient to conceal a whole squadron of cavalry. In the maneuvers of 1895 a company of sharpshooters was mistaken for cavalry; likewise a division formed of light battalions presented the appearance of a regiment, and was so regarded by Col. Engman himself. In view of this fact the author advises that when an attack is directed against an enemy provided with balloons, the attacking troops be drawn up in an extended line, and be sent forward with orders to raise as much dust as possible. If this rule be observed, the enemy may easily be deceived into believing that two companies are two divisions.

Moreover, the apparatus used in maneuvering the balloon—the gas machine, the steam capstan, etc.—can only be moved safely along good roads, or flat, open ground.

Commenting on the friendly demonstrations of France for Russia during the recent coronation fêtes, our St. Petersburg exchange, the Novosty, says: "In view of this new declaration of brotherly feeling by France for Russia, the question raised from time to time in the European press as to whether a formal treaty between France and Russia exists or no, is in the highest degree ridiculous. At all times and in all difficulties touching the interests, dignity and honor of France and Russia, both powers will act in accord, as friends, hand in hand." The writer of the article, also, contends that the alliance has produced the most beneficial results in Japan and Armenia (sic), and has exerted a marked influence over the Egyptian question.

On the occasion of his coronation the young Czar presented his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, with a portrait of himself, set in diamonds. The Imperial rescript in which the gift was publicly announced calls attention to the fact that the Grand Duke served with distinction in the Turkish war. At the conclusion of the war he was made Chief of the Guard Corps, and upon the accession of Alexander III. was named Commander-in-Chief of the military guard of the St. Petersburg Division.

The armor manufacturers are very much interested in a question now before the Secretary, and they hope that he will dispose of it before his departure on his Atlantic coast inspection trip. This relates to a reduction in the size of armor plates for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky. Under the provisions of existing contracts the thick plates for the sides of these ships weigh in the neighborhood of forty tons each. The armor men declare that the plates should be at least ten tons smaller. With each plate weighing thirty tons, they say the chances of defects are very much smaller than with the larger plates. The Board of Bureau Chiefs held a meeting Tuesday, at which the subject was discussed and it was the general opinion that the armor manufacturers should be permitted to reduce the size of the plates, though not their thickness. It was suggested that sixteen feet would be a good length. A plate this size would have its ends resting directly on heavy frames of the ship. The board submitted a favorable recommendation to the Department and the armor manufacturers hope the Secretary will approve it this week.

The War Department has decided to permit the Subsistence Department to issue the new cook book. This action establishes an important precedent in the matter of distribution of Army matter, as hereafter bureaus will be required to distribute such books as are appropriated for under their respective heads. Heretofore Brig. Gen. Greely has distributed all Army works to the service. In the matter of the cook book, an appropriation is made for the printing of several thousand of these volumes for the militia. These will be sent out under Gen. Greely's direction.

Plans have been prepared in the Quartermaster's Department for a balloon shed to be constructed at Fort Logan for the accommodation of the new balloon manufactured by Capt. W. A. Glassford, of the Signal Corps. The shed is to be employed to prevent the leakage of gas from the bag as much as possible. This is quite an important item in view of the fact that it costs \$300 each time the balloon is filled. The new balloon is completed and has a capacity of 13,000 cubic feet. It is expected at the War Department that its trial will occur in the fall.



## ARBITRATION TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

The New York "Tribune" of July 17, says: "An extremely important document will be issued to the public from the State Department in a few days. This is the draft of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, under the provisions of which the Venezuelan boundary dispute and future political differences between that country and the United States are to be considered and determined by ten or eleven commissioners."

"The treaty now under consideration will be far-reaching in its effects. If ratified by the Senate it will bind the United States to submit to arbitration all political differences which arise between Great Britain and the United States in the future, or so long as the convention is in force."

"There are four separate articles in the convention. These say in brief that hereafter when political differences arise between the United States and Great Britain, the points in controversy shall be referred to a Commission of Arbitration provided for in the treaty. The kind and extent of questions which may arise, and which properly would fall under the cognizance of such Commission, are specified. Included in the list of subjects to be so referred is the pending controversy relative to the Venezuelan boundary."

"This is not the only boundary question which the Commission, under the articles of the treaty, can consider. It may take into account the matter of the Alaskan boundary."

"Another boundary question which the Commission may act upon is that relating to the respective jurisdiction of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the Great Lakes at the approach to the narrow waters which connect them."

"The article of the treaty which has provoked more serious discussion than any other, perhaps, relates to the constitution and composition of the Arbitration Commission. When the formal agreement was reached that a treaty of arbitration should be adopted, Secretary Olney recommended that there should be ten members, five to be citizens of the United States and five to be citizens of Great Britain. He further suggested that the Commissioners should be men of distinction, gifted in law and general learning, and men of recognized prominence. As American members of the Commission, he intimated that if his views were approved he would recommend the designation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and four Associate Justices. In a courteous way he proposed that Great Britain should elect five of her jurists similarly distinguished for high character and great learning."

"It appears that the suggestion that the Commission should consist of ten members was not favorably regarded by Lord Salisbury. His recommendation was that there should be an odd number of Commissioners, and that if the United States favored the selection of five and England agreed to name five others, these ten should nominate an eleventh associate. Thus far Secretary Olney has not approved the recommendation of Lord Salisbury, and this is one of the unsettled features of the treaty."

The London "Standard" quotes a Berlin dispatch which says that the Transvaal Government has ordered 60,000 rifles from well-known German arms manufacturers. Ten thousand of the rifles have already been delivered.

The Kansas City "Times," referring to G. O. 27, c. s., providing sundry toilet articles to general prisoners so that they may be able to keep themselves clean, says: "In place of having one general military prison, the Army has now a number of miniature affairs, and their cost will soon be beyond anything the wildest opponents to abolish the military prison imagined it could ever reach. O, but for a few real soldiers around the War Department. It would relieve the monotony."

Orders were issued by the War Department on Thursday for two troops of the 6th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., and Light Battery C, 3d Art., at Washington Barracks to go to Lewiston, Pa., by rail, for the purpose of attending the encampment of the Pennsylvania State troops, which takes place in that vicinity from the 20th to the 25th inst. Capt. James M. Lancaster will be in command of the Light Battery under Maj. Thos. C. Lebo, 6th Cavalry, who will be in command of the entire detachment.

It was expected that in view of the greatly increased duties of the officers of his corps, consequent upon the work in connection with the recent River and Harbor law and the Fortifications law, Brig. Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, would make application to Secretary Lamont for the assignment of additional graduates of the Military Academy to his corps. He has not yet taken this action, and in view of the assignment of the graduates it is not believed that he will.

With the approach of the day for the retirement of Q. M. Gen. Batchelder, interest grows in the question as to the choice of his successor. The two officers who appear to have the best chance of selection are Col. C. G. Sawtelle, the ranking Colonel of his corps, and Col. G. H. Weeks, the junior officer of his grade, on account of his early retirement. Many letters have been received at the Department from friends of Gen. Sawtelle, and the belief prevails that his ability and services will be recognized by assigning him to fill the prospective vacancy. In case Col. Sawtelle is passed over, the friends of Col. M. I. Ludington, the second ranking Colonel on the list, declare that he should be given the billet, and they have so notified the authorities. Col. Weeks retires Feb. 3,

1898; Col. Sawtelle May 10, 1898; Col. Moore Oct. 26, 1901, and Col. Ludington July 4, 1903.

Col. C. G. Sawtelle, according to the general understanding around the War Department, will be appointed Quartermaster General to succeed Gen. Batchelder, who retires this month. Some of the quidnuncs have had Maj. George B. Davis, 11th Inf., slated for this important position. Those who have predicted his appointment as a certainty have evidently given more consideration to his intellectual ability, his efficient service and his popularity with the powers that be than to the law in the premises. The law is very clear on the point that the head of the Quartermaster's Department shall be selected from the officers of the same branch of the service.

As a part of the elaborate scheme which Secretary Lamont has mapped out for defense of New York harbor in accordance with the appropriation made by the last Congress, barracks and quarters for the accommodation of four batteries of artillery are to be erected at Fort Hancock, N. Y. The Quartermaster General has been instructed to begin the preparation of plans and specifications for the necessary buildings at once. There is an appropriation of \$100,000 provided for in the fortification bill which can be used for this purpose. This will be sufficient for beginning the work and to meet payments which may come due during the year. Next year an additional amount will be asked for in connection with the regular appropriation for military posts. Secretary Lamont returned to Washington from New York on Wednesday last, and immediately began the preparation of a statement announcing the allotments of appropriation for fortification work.

## SAILORS' SUPERSTITIONS.

The old superstition as to lucky and unlucky days has largely passed away. Foreign mails start and arrive on Fridays without any regard for beliefs which were at one time accepted as beyond argument by most sailors. Some thought otherwise, as will later appear. Generally speaking, all saints' days and church holidays were regarded as unlucky, and certain days in each month were rather distrusted. In an old almanac of 1615 we find that July 19, 20, 24 and 31 were noted as "no good anchorage." Sunday was always looked upon as lucky, presumably in reliance on the maxim "The better the day the better the deed," and the fact of our Lord's resurrection having taken place on that day.

Monday had no particular reputation for good or evil; Tuesday was the same, except among the Spaniards, who said, "Don't marry or go to sea or leave your wife" on that day. Wednesday was the day of Odin, the Norse god, and lucky; Thursday was named after Thor, the Norse god of war, and was auspicious. Friday was the day dedicated to Freya, Norse goddess of love, and having reference to women was not liked on this ground. The true aversion to Friday was, of course, the fact of the crucifixion having taken place on that day, and sentiments of special veneration for the day became converted into a feeling of fear for the results which would follow its violation. The Spaniards, on the other hand, had a considerable veneration for Friday, and believed that some occult influence enabled Columbus to successfully clear out of port and discover new land on that day. Saturday was generally considered auspicious.

The origin of the phrase, "a capful of wind," can be traced to a Norse King, Eric VI., who died in 907 A. D. He was credited with the useful power of directing the wind to blow where he wished by the simple method of turning his cap to that point of the compass. His powers were much appreciated and trusted, and resulted in his being known as "windy-cap." There is no evidence as to whether he could regulate the force of the wind as well as the direction; presumably he could, or his faithful believers would not have been so many. A "bagful of wind," is another common expression, and indicates something like a gale. This has been traced down to the classical legend of Æolus and his captive winds confined in bags.—London Nautical Magazine.

## THE MODERN STEAM ENGINE.

(From Cassier's Magazine.)

It is a matter of wonder for an old-time steam engineer to go over a modern generating engine at this day and observe its many accessories. Taking one of the most advanced, he will find lubricating devices for all joints with motion, the oil all collected by drains to one point, filtered and cleaned, and then returned by a pump to the oil cups to be again circulated automatically. The fixed bearings of high-speed engines will be water jacketed to prevent heating, and there will be a world of indicating devices for speed, pressure, vacuum, temperature and time. The condensing water will pass through filters to extract the oil that is entrained from the cylinders, and separators are provided to catch the water in the steam. Most of these things have come from the sea, where economy and completeness have outrun land practice in a wonderful degree. In the steam-generating elements there are the same additions and elaboration, all tending to economy, but demanding a new class of engineers with a knowledge and training that older practice did not afford—more knowledge and less work, because all things are automatic, even to firing. Results, too, are of a nature not imaginable twenty years ago, especially in respect to control of speed. One may stand alongside of a 1,000 horse-power engine when the resistance changes as one to ten, and neither hear nor see, nor even feel a sign of such a change. It is a master achievement in mechanical art and a result of co-operative effort on the part of hundreds, or even thousands, of the most skilled men of the age.

## SEA GIRT RIFLE MEETING.

The New Jersey State Rifle Association have issued a very attractive programme for their sixth annual meeting, which begins at Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 31 and continues until Sept. 5. A liberal prize list is offered, the cash prizes amounting to \$1,200. The list of events also includes the principal matches of the National Rifle Association of America. The following is the programme in which military riflemen throughout the United States will be interested. When not mentioned the number of shots is seven.

1. Members' Match—200 yards. Prize: The members' championship gold badge.
2. Kuser Match—500 yards. Prizes: 1st, gold badge and \$25; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5.
3. All Comers' Military Match—200 and 300 yards. Prizes: \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5.
4. The Schuetzen Match—200 yards on Standard American target. Prizes: \$50, \$25, and \$10.
5. Hayes Medal Match—500 and 600 yards. First prize, gold badge and \$25; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5.
7. The General E. P. Meany Match—Ten shots at 500 and 600 yards. First prize, a gold badge and \$25; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5.
8. Department of Rifle Practice Match—Open only to inspectors of rifle practice of U. S. Army and National Guard; 25 shots at 500 and 600 yards. First prize, a gold badge and \$20; 2d, \$10; 3d, \$5; 4th, \$5.
- N. J. R. A. Trophy Match—500 and 600 yards. First prize, trophy and \$20; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$5.
10. President's Match for the Military Championship of the United States—Divided into two stages. First stage, 10 shots at 200 and 300 yards. First prize, \$15; 2d, \$10; 3d, \$5; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$5. Second stage, open to prize winners in first stage, 10 shots at 500 and 600 yards. Prize: The championship and \$50.
11. Trenton Interstate Fair Match—200 and 300 yards. First prize, gold medal and \$15; 2d, a season ticket to fair and \$5; 3d, \$5.

The Summer Match—Ten shots at 200 yards. First prize, \$10 and 20 per cent. of entrance money; 2d, \$5 and 15 per cent. of entrance money; 3d, \$10 and 10 per cent. of entrance money; 4th, \$10 and 5 per cent. of entrance money; 5th, \$10.

The Carbine Team Match—Open to teams of five from any regiment, squadron, or troop of cavalry of the U. S. Army and National Guard; 200 and 500 yards. First prize, \$50; 2d, \$25.

14. Company Team Match—Open to teams of five from any company of the National Guard of any State or of the U. S. Army; 10 shots at 200 and 500 yards. First prize, \$50; 2d, \$25.

15. Military Revolver Match—Scores 6 shots each, on minute time limit. First prize, \$10 and 20 per cent. of entrance money; 2d, \$10 and 15 per cent. of entrance money; 3d, \$10 and 10 per cent. of entrance money; 4th, \$10 and 5 per cent. of entrance money; 5th, \$10.

16. Revolver Match—Five shots at 30 yards on Standard American target—reduced. First prize, revolver and \$15; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$5.

17. Pool Matches—To be shot in groups of 10, at distances, 10 shots; 75 per cent. of pool or \$7.50 divided as follows: First prize, \$4; 2d, \$2; 3d, \$1.50.

18. Prizes for Individual Skirmish—Prizes: 1st best run, \$5; 2d best run, \$3; 3d best run, \$2; 4th best run, \$1.

19. Prizes for the Best Aggregate Score—Prizes: 1st to the competitor making highest total, \$15; 2d, to the competitor making 2d highest total, \$10; 3d, to the competitor making 3d highest total, \$5.

20. Regimental Team Match, Interstate—Open to teams of six from the Regimental Battalion and separate company organizations of the National Guard and Navy Reserve, and the U. S. Army or Navy; 10 shots at 200 and 500 yards, and two skirmish runs of 20 shots each. First prize, trophy and \$100; 2d, \$50.

21. N. J. N. G.—Open to teams of six from each regiment of National Guard of Naval Reserves of New Jersey. Conditions the same as No. 20. First prize, trophy and \$50; 2d, \$25 and a medal to each member of the winning team.

22. The Columbia Trophy Match—Open to teams of six from the National Guard of New Jersey; 7 shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards, and two skirmish runs of 20 shots each. Prizes: The Columbia trophy and a medal to each member of the winning team.

Bulls-eye targets will be open all the time during the meeting, and 50 per cent. of the receipts will be divided among the holders of bulls-eye tickets.

Matches of the National Rifle Association:

1. Wimbledon Cup Match—Open to everybody; 3 shots at 1,000 yards. Prize: The Wimbledon cup, value \$50.

2. Hilton Trophy Match—Open to teams of twelve from U. S. Army and National Guard organizations and any other country. Prizes: The Hilton trophy, valued at \$3,000, and a medal to each member of the team.

3. Interstate Military Match—Open to teams of twelve from U. S. Army and National Guard organizations. Prizes: Bronze "Soldier of Marathon," value \$350, and a medal to each member of the winning team.

The officers in charge are the president, Hon. John W. Griggs; Capt. DeLancey G. Walker, secretary; and Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, executive officer.

(From the London Spectator.)

It was doubted whether even British engineers could build up a native Egyptian Army. The officers, it was said, might make good regiments of the blacks who passed their lives in fighting, but you cannot carve upon rotten wood, and the fellahs, born in the mud of the tropical delta and enslaved for ages, had lost, if they ever possessed, the Arab courage, and could no more be drilled into fighting men than Bengalees or the Indians of Peru. Egyptian troops would be perfect regiments for parade, being the most obedient and orderly of mankind, but would be useless in the field.

Those who held this opinion were able to justify it, for they could quote the astounding cowardice of Gen. Hicks' army, in which whole regiments, moved, as fancy, as much by superstition as by fear, threw down their arms, fell on their faces before the dervishes, and begged as fellow-Mussulmans for their lives. The British officers, however, worked on; they gained hope from the behavior of their men in some petty skirmishes, and at last their young chief, Gen. Kitchener, trusted the fellahs frankly in the field at Kirkeh.



RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Nathan Shelton, who was killed July 7 by a fall from the bedroom window of his boarding house in New York City, was the father of Nathan J. Shelton, late Naval Cadet at Annapolis, who resigned Feb. 26, 1895. Gen. Alexander Robert Lawton, who died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 2, 1896, was a South Carolinian, entered West Point in 1835, was graduated in 1839 and promoted 2d Lieutenant 1st U. S. Artillery. He resigned Dec. 31, 1840, and went to Savannah, Ga. to practice law. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he joined the Confederate Army and attained the rank of Brigadier General and Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Edward Maley, U. S. A., retired, who died July 1, at Englewood, Ill., served from May, 1855, to April, 1860, as Private, Sergeant, and Quartermaster Sergeant, 2d U. S. Cav. In 1861 he was appointed Quartermaster of the 6th Pennsylvania Cav., which position he resigned in April, 1862, on appointment as 2d Lieutenant 5th U. S. Cav. He served with efficiency and gallantry during the war, was wounded at Gaines' Mill and again in action near Deep Bottom, Va. In 1866 he attained the rank of Captain, and in 1870 was retired on account of disability from wounds received in the line of duty. He held the brevets of Lieutenant, Captain, and Major for gallantry at Gaines' Mill, Antietam, and Deep Bottom.

Gen. Pierce M. Butler Young, U. S. Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, who recently returned home to be treated for heart disease, died July 6, at the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York City. He entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1857, from Georgia, but left a few months before graduation to accept a commission in the Confederate Army, in which he rose to be Major General. After the war he was elected to Congress in 1868, serving four terms; was appointed a Commissioner to the World's Fair at Paris in 1878 and in 1885 was made Consul General at St. Petersburg, and in 1893 was appointed Minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

Lieut. Benjamin E. Thurston, U. S. N., who died June 10 of typhoid fever at the American Naval Hospital, Yokohama, was an officer of the cruiser Detroit. He was appointed Cadet Midshipman in 1879, and attained the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, February 2, 1895.

The infant son of Mr. Charles Harvey died June 26 at Oroville, Cal. Mr. Harvey was formerly Post Quartermaster Sergeant, U. S. A., and is now secretary of a leading gold mining company at Oroville.

Mrs. Carlton, wife of Col. C. H. Carlton, 8th Cav., who has been in poor health for some time past, died July 8 at Crooked Acres, Bowmansdale, Pa. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved husband.

Dr. Charles de Costa Brown, who died in New York July 12, was connected with many of the stirring incidents of the late civil war. He was appointed embalmer of the Army by Secretary of War Stanton, and embalmed the body of President Lincoln, as well as the bodies of several prominent men of the Army.

Mrs. Margaret A. Stiles, the wife of Mr. H. L. Stiles, a prominent broker of Cincinnati, who died in that city July 10, aged seventy-two, after a protracted illness, was the daughter of the late Capt. John Hay, of Pittsburg, and her remains will be sent to Pittsburg for interment in the Hay burial ground, in Allegheny Cemetery. Two daughters, Mrs. Margaret Adams, wife of Capt. H. H. Adams, 18th U. S. Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Anna O. Jones, wife of a prominent dry goods merchant at Minneapolis, Minn.; and two sons, Harry P. Stiles, a Cincinnati fruit broker, and Charles H. Stiles, who is associated with his father in the brokerage business in Cincinnati, with the bereaved husband, survive her. Mrs. Stiles suffered a stroke of paralysis seven years ago, and has been an invalid ever since. Of late she has been totally helpless. She was a grand and noble woman, famous for her many acts of charity and kindnesses.

Lieut. Samuel Walker, U. S. A., retired, who died at Butler, Pa., July 4, served during a portion of the war as private and Sergeant of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, in February, 1864; was breveted 1st Lieutenant and Captain for gallant and meritorious services, and mustered out in 1868, being almost immediately afterward appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 45th U. S. Infantry. In 1891 he was placed on the unassigned list, and Dec. 31, 1895, retired on account of loss of right leg from a wound received in the line of duty. He was a brother of Lieut. Leverett Hull Walker, 4th U. S. Art.

Maj. James Harrison Gageby, 12th U. S. Inf., a gallant officer and kindly gentleman, died July 13, at Johnston, Pa., where he had been on sick leave for some time past. It is but a little while since he wrote that he was improving and hoped soon to join his regiment. But it was not to be. The deceased officer, a Pennsylvanian, served from April to July, 1861, in Company K, 3d Pennsylvania Infantry; enlisted Oct. 25, 1861, in the 19th U. S. Infantry, was at once appointed 2d Lieutenant, served as such until June 1, 1863, when he was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the same regiment, and promoted Captain in 1866, and Major in 1892. His service in the field during the war was able, and he received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain for gallantry at Hoover's Gap, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The "Daily Tribune" of Johnstown, referring to the death, says: "Courageous in action, firm in the discharge of his duty, he was yet one of the most generous, affable and companionable of men, and his friends in the Army were perhaps more numerous than those of any other man of his rank. He had the faculty of remembering names and faces to a great degree, and was scarcely ever at fault in recognizing and calling by name any person he had ever met. Constantly forming new acquaintances, he never forgot his old friends, and grasped them to himself with hoops of steel. At the time of the flood all remember the prompt service rendered by the Major. His kindly face was seen from day to day as he directed the removal of debris and personally gave succor and assistance to the broken people of the valley. Although, by reason of his occupation, separated for the greater portion of his life from the scenes of his childhood, it is doubtful whether there was at the time of his death a man in the community more universally known and more sincerely liked than Maj. Gageby. He bore his illness with a fortitude surprising to all who saw him. He made no complaint, but calmly met his fate. Deceased is survived by a widow, who is the daughter of Jacob Fend, and one daughter; also by three brothers—George W., of New Castle; John, of Sacramento, Cal.; and Joseph, who was at Beaver Falls when last heard of; also two sisters—Miss Mary, of this city, and Abella, wife of Conson McClure, of Braddock. His father—Robert Gageby—died in Johnstown in 1880, and his mother—Rebecca Gageby—two sisters—Miss Sarah, and Jennie, wife of Alex. White, of Youngstown, O.—were drowned in the great flood.

Col. John Pulford, U. S. A., retired, who died in Detroit, Mich., July 11, 1896, was born in New York City, July 11, but went to Detroit at an early age. In June, 1861, he went to the front as 1st Lieutenant, 5th Michigan Volunteers, and from that time on during the war was in many battles and was conspicuous for his gallantry. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Mal-

vern Hill, and after exchange, was wounded at Gettysburg; again at the Wilderness, and again at the Boydton Plank Road. He attained the Colonelcy of the 5th Michigan in June, 1864, and became a Brigade Commander. At the close of the war he was breveted Brigadier General of Volunteers. In February, 1896, he was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 19th U. S. Infantry, promoted 1st Lieutenant the same day, transferred to the 37th Infantry, and retired with the rank of Colonel, Dec. 15, 1870.

Miss Caroline Tompkins, daughter of Gen. Daniel D. Tompkins, and sister of Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, Asst. Q. M. Gen., died in Washington on Sunday. Interment took place at Oak Hill Cemetery, District of Columbia, on Tuesday.

Mr. Anderson Merchant, who died at Trenton, N. J., July 5, was a son of the late Gen. Charles S. Merchant, U. S. A. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Artillery, March 8, 1847, marched afoot with his command from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, arriving a few days after the last battle. In 1848 he was promoted 1st Lieutenant, resigned in 1861, and joined the Confederate Army as Captain of Artillery. At Port Hudson he commanded the artillery defense until the surrender, was sent as prisoner of war to Johnson's Island, and afterward to Fort Delaware. After the close of the war the deceased was engaged in mercantile pursuits until a few years ago, when he retired to private life at Trenton, N. J.

Cadet Clifton C. Roehle, U. S. N., died July 13 in the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia of typhoid fever. He was in his nineteenth year, and would have graduated next year from the Naval Academy, to which he was appointed in 1893 by Congressman Rusk. On July 5 he became alarmingly ill and was transferred to the hospital from the Bancroft, which was then at Philadelphia. In a letter to the father of the dead cadet, notifying him of the serious illness of his son, the commanding officer of the Bancroft wrote: "This sudden breakdown in the health and strength of your son is deeply regretted. At the time he was taken sick he was at the head of his class in studies and in the practical work of the cruise." Cadet Roehle was the youngest member of his class, and was very popular with his fellow-cadets and the officers of the ship.

Lieut. Comdr. Eugene B. Thomas, U. S. N., retired, who died at the University Hospital, Baltimore, Md., June 28, of Bright's disease, following an operation on the bladder, was born at Troy, O., Jan. 1, 1846, entered the U. S. Naval Academy Sept. 20, 1861, and graduated in the class of 1865. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas spent his first leave of absence from the Naval Academy in 1863, in the Mississippi squadron, on the staff of Rear Adml. D. D. Porter. Upon his graduation he was ordered to the Asiatic squadron, where he remained for four years on the U. S. S. Monocacy the greater part of the time. He saw service in the West India squadron as navigator of the flagship Tennessee; was attached to the Hydrographic Office in Washington; commanded the U. S. Naval Station at Key West, and for three years was attached to the Coast Survey, being first in command of the Endeavor, and afterward of the Bache. In June, 1887, ill-health incapacitating him for active duty, he was placed on the retired list, since when he made his home at Lynn, among the mountains of North Carolina.

Mrs. Herman Livingston, who died at Nyack, N. Y., July 14, was a daughter of Surg. Gen. Joseph Lovell, U. S. A., who was appointed to that position in 1818, and died Oct. 17, 1836.

WEST POINT.

The post is fast assuming the deserted aspect of mid-summer. Prof. Davis and family and Maj. Spurgin have gone to Cottage City, Mass. Prof. Michie and family leave for Fishers' Island on Friday of the present week. Lieut. Todd is visiting in Philadelphia. The engagement of Lieut. Todd and Miss Greene, of Philadelphia, has been recently announced.

The attendance at the hops has been small, the number of guests at the post and in the vicinity few.

Mrs. Lusk received the guests at the hop on Monday evening. The following programme of beautiful selections was rendered by the band at the concert on Tuesday evening: 1. March, "On Parade," Sousa. 2. Overture, "Freischütz," Weber. 3. Grand finale, "Don Juan," Mozart. 4. Waltz, "Mandolinata," Métra. 5. Cavatina, Raff. 6. Polka Mazurka, "Die Libelle," J. Strauss. 7. Selection, "Bohemian Girl," Balfé. 8. Airs de Ballet, from the opera "Prophète," Meyerbeer, "Hail Columbia."

Co. F, 13th Inf., relieved Co. D, of the same regiment, at the target range on the 5th inst. Co. F, under command of Capt. Fornance, reached the post on the General Meigs. Co. D returned to Governors Island by the same boat.

The new cadets will join the battalion to-day (Wednesday). The fourth classmen are drilled in artillery tactics, dancing and swimming with squad drills at 7 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Band concerts take place on Tuesday and Saturday evenings in camp, and on Thursday evenings in front of the Superintendent's quarters. Hops occur on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

The Misses Bullet, Howard, Chase, Hallett and Raymond have been among the young ladies attending recent hops.

Maj. C. W. Raymond, Engineers, visited the post last week.

Onida, in a recent number of the "Forum," waxed wroth over the "trivialities of royalty," which consist largely of nominating each other to honorary Colonelcies in each other's regiments, their wearing of each other's military dress, their dedication of regiments to hereditary foes, and their fussing over ribbons and crosses and orders. The Emperor William likes to change his uniform half a dozen times a day, and has, it is said, more uniforms than there are days in the year. From this point of view, but from this alone, his continual nominations to the command of foreign regiments can be of use to him, and to the guild of the Army tailors.

The following statement has been gotten out by Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn, showing the condition of work on vessels building on July 1, 1896: Massachusetts, 100 per cent.; Brooklyn, 87 per cent.; Iowa, 66 per cent.; Kearsarge, 2 per cent.; Kentucky, 2 per cent.; Nashville, 83 per cent.; Wilmington, 83 per cent.; Helena, 83 per cent.; Oregon, 100 per cent.; Puritan, 96 per cent.; Gunboat No. 10, 24 per cent.; Gunboat No. 11, 45 per cent.; Gunboat No. 12, 43 per cent.; Gunboat No. 13, 13 per cent.; Gunboat No. 14, 20 per cent.; Gunboat No. 14, 20 per cent.; Gunboat No. 15, 20 per cent.; Torpedo-boat No. 3, 48 per cent.; Torpedo-boat, No. 4, 44 per cent.; Torpedo-boat No. 5, 42 per cent.; Torpedo-boat No. 6, No. 7 and No. 8, 12 per cent.; Submarine Torpedo-boat, 32 per cent.; Steam Tug No. 5, 20 per cent.

CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

We give below the names of the aspirants for shoulder straps who have successfully passed preliminary examinations by department boards during the past year, and who have now been ordered for final examination by a board, Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf., to be convened at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 1. Thirty-one in all obtained the necessary percentage in the rigid examinations imposed upon them to entitle them to enter the final competition. One—Sergt. Hanigan—resigned after orders had been issued directing him to take the final examination, thereby leaving thirty to enter the competition. With fifty-five members of the West Point graduating class now serving as additionals the prospects for any of these young men receiving commissions are decidedly discouraging. But there is a chance that some of them may get in, and it is a chance well worth fighting for. These are the young men who have been ordered for the final examination. We include dates of birth and enlistment:

Corp. John J. Bernard, Troop I, 1st Cav., born Custer-town, Ky., enlisted August, 1894; Corp. Harry K. Kingsbury, Troop F, 1st Cav., Milwaukee, Wis., enlisted Aug. 26, 1894; Pvt. Bert H. Merchant, Troop E, 1st Cav., born Homer, Mich., enlisted Aug. 30, 1893.

1st Sergt. Francis H. Cameron, Jr., Troop F, 2d Cav., born Raleigh, N. C., enlisted Aug. 27, 1894; Sergt. John Robertson, Troop C, 2d Cav., Canada, Aug. 26, 1894.

Sergt. James W. Clinton, Troop F, 4th Cav., born Clinton, N. C., enlisted Aug. 24, 1894; Sergt. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., Troop G, 4th Cav., born Fort McKavett, enlisted August, 1894; Corp. Henry E. Eames, Troop E, 4th Cav., born St. Louis, Mo., enlisted August, 1894; Corp. John F. Wilkinson, Troop D, 4th Cav., Fort McIntosh, Tex., enlisted August, 1894.

Lance Corp. William D. Conrad, Troop I, 5th Cav., born Fort Stanton, N. M., enlisted Aug. 29, 1894.

Sergt. George Amer, Troop D, 8th Cav., born Bourbon county, Ky., enlisted August, 1894; Sergt. Robert Field, Troop H, 8th Cav., born Washington, D. C., enlisted August, 1894; Sergt. Paul Giddings, Troop E, 8th Cav., born Anoka, Minn., enlisted August, 1892; Corp. John E. Hunt, Troop H, 8th Cav., born Fort Adams, R. I., enlisted August, 1894.

Corp. George L. Byrnde, Battery F, 1st Art., born Johnstown, Pa., enlisted August, 1894.

Corp. Preston Brown, Battery A, 5th Art., born Lexington, Ky., enlisted August, 1894.

Sergt. Warren S. Sample, Co. D, 1st Inf., born Robertson county, Tenn., enlisted Aug. 23, 1894.

Sergt. Ira L. Reeves, Co. B, 4th Inf., born Jefferson City, Mo., enlisted August, 1894.

Corp. George H. Steel, Co. D, 5th Inf., born Chicago, Ill., enlisted Aug. 23, 1894; Pvt. Louis Herman Gross, Co. G, 5th Inf., born Shawneetown, Ill., enlisted Aug. 26, 1894.

Sergt. Fred L. Munson, Co. A, 6th Inf., born Fort Gibson, I. T., enlisted July 11, 1895; Sergt. Alfred T. Smith, Co. H, 6th Inf., born Washington, D. C., enlisted Aug. 20, 1894.

Sergt. Joseph D. Bradley, Co. D, 12th Inf., born Gallipolis, O., enlisted Aug. 23, 1894.

Sergt. Maj. James V. Heidt, 13th Inf., born Griffin, Ga., enlisted Aug. 20, 1894.

Corp. Edward S. Walton, Co. F, 15th Inf., born New Orleans, La., enlisted Aug. 25, 1894.

Sergt. Octavius C. Drew, Co. C, 18th Inf., born Houston, Tex., enlisted Oct. 7, 1892; Sergt. Thomas Franklin, Co. A, 18th Inf., born Annapolis, Md., enlisted Aug. 20, 1894.

Sergt. Thomas R. Harker, Co. D, 20th Inf., born Geneseo, Ill., enlisted Aug. 23, 1894.

Sergt. Alexander T. Owenshine, Co. C, 21st Inf., born Fort Leavenworth, Kan., enlisted Aug. 24, 1894; Corp. John C. Barnard, Co. G, 21st Inf., born Fort Biddle, enlisted Aug. 24, 1894.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles registered at the Holland House, New York, on July 16.

Col. Peter C. Hains, U. S. Engrs., was at the Windsor Hotel, New York City, July 16.

Maj. Clarence Ewen, Surg., U. S. A., who has been spending several months at Los Angeles, Cal., has received a month's extension of his sick leave.

Mrs. Capt. Garretty and her daughters, Miss Katie and Mrs. G. M. Fisher, are spending the summer at White Bear Lake, Minn., while the Captain himself is East, enjoying the sea breeze of Narragansett Bay, R. I.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, will return to Washington on Monday, July 20, from his Northern inspection trip.

Capt. George A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, who was sued for divorce several weeks ago, was ordered by Judge Hagner, on Wednesday last, to be arrested by the marshal and confined in jail for contempt in refusing to obey the order of the court requiring him to pay alimony and counsel fees. The present divorce suit is the second filed by the defendant's wife, Mrs. Lucy H. Armes, the first, filed in June, 1894, having been compromised and dismissed by her. The present one was filed the 15th of last April, Mrs. Armes charging her husband with cruelty, pending a final disposition by the court. Judge Hagner, the 25th of last May, ordered Capt. Armes to pay his wife \$100 alimony and \$100 as counsel fees. The 30th of last month Mrs. Armes' counsel representing to the court that its said order had not been obeyed, her husband was ordered to do so on or before the 7th inst. or stand committed as for contempt of court. Mrs. Armes' counsel having called the court's attention to the failure of Capt. Armes to obey its order of June 30, an order was issued directing that Capt. Armes shall be confined in jail until he complies with the said order of June 30, or until the further order of the court. The marshal made a return later in the day to the effect that Capt. Armes could not be found. It is understood that he left Washington several days ago, for a trip on the St. Lawrence River.

"Loyalty is dead," says the Frenchman; but from Riga to the Yellow Sea, as the cannon announced that the Czar had placed the crown upon his head, all Russians knelt in prayer for him. "Superstition is extinct," cries the German; but the master of Russia is not master till a holy unguent, believed by Russians to be the self-same ointment with which Mary of Bethany anointed our Lord's feet, has been pressed upon his forehead. "Pomp is barbaric," sneers the Englishman, and all the world rushes to read of a scene which in pomp probably outshone anything ever witnessed on earth since the last great ruler of the Eastern Empire, Heraclius, was crowned in Byzantium. "The reign of militarism is over," avers the philosopher, "and the reign of love has commenced"; but the vast power of the Emperor crowned on Tuesday rests on his right to call 2,000,000 of drilled men into the field, and his certainty that, be the cause what it may, they will obey the call.—Spectator.



## PERSONALS.

Capt. Q. O'M. Gillmore, U. S. A., has for present address P. O. Box 63, Lorain, O.

Lieut. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Sheridan from a month's leave.

Lieut. J. McL. Carter, 5th U. S. Inf., on an extended sick leave, is at 4929 Lotus avenue, St. Louis.

Lieut. James Baylies, 10th Inf., on leave from the West, visited friends at Governors Island recently.

Gen. James Oakes, U. S. A., and family, on an outing for the summer, are at present at Bedford Springs, Pa.

Lieut. W. M. Wright, 2d Inf., on leave, has for present address, care Col. E. H. Wright, New London, Conn.

Capt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf., was expected to leave Fort Sill this or next week, to spend a long leave abroad.

Maj. A. B. Kauffman, U. S. A., residing at Webster Grove, Mo., reached his sixtieth-eighth birthday on July 16.

Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, 21st Inf., rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from leave early in the week.

Capt. W. W. Daugherty, who is spending the summer at Durango, Colo., reached his fifty-sixth birthday on July 13.

Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen. U. S. A., left Omaha this week on leave, to return about the middle of September.

Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., on leave for the summer from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting at New Haven Conn.

Capt. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., left Fort Brown, Tex., this week for the North, to spend until the middle of September on leave.

Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., commandant of Fort Myer, Va., left there early in the week on a short visit to Oswego, N. Y.

Capt. S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Art., who is on a long leave to go abroad, has for present address care A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Rear Adm. Oscar F. Stanton, U. S. N., of New London, Conn., reaches his sixty-second birthday Saturday of this week—July 18.

Lieut. G. H. Shelton, U. S. A., who is spending his leave at Seymour, Conn., is a recent guest at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 3d Art., rejoined at Fort Barancas early in the week from a short tour in camp with Alabama troops, near Mobile.

Capt. J. A. Leyden, 4th Inf., on leave at Beech Creek, Pa., went to Lewistown this week to camp with Pennsylvania troops from July 18 to 25.

Lieut. G. McK. Williamson, 8th Cav., on duty at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., visited friends in Philadelphia this week.

Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf., leaves Sacketts Harbor again early next week, to spend from July 21 to 25 with Massachusetts troops at South Framingham.

Capt. H. D. Snyder, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., arrived at Sacketts Harbor from Vermont early in the week, for a short tour of temporary duty at Madison Barracks.

Col. C. L. Best, U. S. A., and Mrs. Best gave a reception July 15, at their cottage at Newport, R. I., in honor of Baron and Baroness De Levey, who were recently married.

Capt. Paul Roemer, U. S. A., who is pleasantly located at 5 Bismarck street, Darmstadt, Germany, reached his fifty-seventh birthday July 15. We wish for him many happy returns.

Capt. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., on college duty at Lexington, Mo., was expected at Warrensburg the latter part of this week, to spend a week in camp with the National Guard of Missouri.

Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., has now got comfortably settled to duty at Gen. Forsyth's headquarters in San Francisco, and has found many old friends and comrades to welcome him to the Pacific coast.

Gen. Brosart von Schellendorf, German Minister of War, will soon retire from the Ministry, and it is stated, the Kaiser has found a suitable successor in Gen. Funck, at present the commander of the 14th Division of the German Army.

Pvt. Im-dagh-ta-ah, of the sole Indian troop or company now in service—L. 7th Cav.—has returned to his early and earthy hunting grounds under the benign provision of that fast-disappearing monument of beneficence, G. O. 80, of 1890.

Announcement is made of the marriage of M. Alexandre de Somow, First Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, to Mlle. Marie de Muhlbauser, niece of Col. Antoine de Muhlbauser, of the Imperial Army at Odessa, Russia, June 14.

Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf., has his command at Columbus Barracks all in shape to move upon the National Guard encampment at Cleveland, O., which lasts from July 20 to Aug. 26. He will be joined there by Capron's light battery from Fort Sheridan and Mackay's troop of 3d Cav. from Jefferson Barracks.

Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art., on duty at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., since August, 1892, was expected to arrive at Fort Monroe this week, to enter upon duty as Adjutant of the U. S. Artillery School. Lieut. Phillips is an efficient officer of fifteen years' service and will prove a worthy successor in the responsible position to Lieut. Edward Davis.

Capt. R. P. P. Wainwright, 1st U. S. Cav., recently transferred from the California to the Kansas Commandery, derives his eligibility from his father, Comdr. Jonathan M. Wainwright, U. S. N., who was killed in action in Galveston Harbor, Tex., in January, 1863, and from his brother, J. M. Wainwright, Master U. S. N., who was killed in action on the coast of Mexico, serving on U. S. S. Mohican when engaged with the pirate Forward, June, 1870.

The "Sun," referring to the recent visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston to Marlborough House, where they were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, satirically says: "The visit was marred by but one unpleasant incident. At first sight of the splendid raiment and pomp of war of the Massachusetts men, James Jock, for more than twenty-five years one of the most trusted footmen of the Prince of Wales, burst his calves. He was conveyed to Guy's Hospital in great mental agony."

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles visited and inspected Fort Ethan Allen July 7, and was received with the usual honors. He was accompanied by Mrs. Miles, his aid-de-camp, Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav.; Capt. H. E. Tutherly, 1st Cav.; Lieut. H. W. Hovey, 24th Inf.; Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, and Mr. Chesler Griswold, his son-in-law. He reviewed the troops on horseback, and following the inspection a luncheon was given in the officers' mess. In the evening the Algonquin Club of Burlington entertained the General and his party and numerous distinguished personages of the vicinity were presented to him and to Mrs. Miles.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., for some time past in Japan, has returned to the United States and is now in New York City.

Lieut. W. J. Snow, 1st Art., now at Asheville, N. C., is expected to rejoin at Fort Slocum, Davids Island, N. Y., early next week.

Mrs. W. P. Hall, wife of Maj. Hall, Asst. Adj. Gen., is summering with her two children at Ocean City, Md. Maj. Hall hopes to join his family later in the summer.

We regret to learn that Capt. E. J. McClelland, 2d Cav., riding recently over the steepchase course at Fort Riley, his horse fell, throwing him and breaking one of his wrists.

Col. D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., retired, with his family, is enjoying the attractions of Atlantic City, guests at the Hotel Dennis, finding it a great relief from the heat of Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. Edgar Romeyn Kellogg, 10th Inf., and Mrs. Kellogg, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Swartwout, to Lieut. William Turner Schenck, 10th Inf.

Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the week as follows: Ensign N. C. Twining, Asst. Engr. A. M. Cook, Med. Dir. W. K. Scofield, Ensign M. M. Taylor and Lieut. F. E. Green.

Bard P. Schenck, an officer of the Army since 1887, of the 9th Inf. since 1895, and in many respects a good officer, has been wholly retired, which takes him out of the service, but gives him a year's pay.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the week as follows: 2d Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, 1st Art.; Capt. E. S. Chapin, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. K. Capron, 7th Cav., and Capt. J. J. Brereton, 24th Inf.

Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf., who was to go into camp this week with Pennsylvania troops at Lewistown, has had his orders revoked and will go in command of his regiment to the approaching encampment at Cleveland, O.

Lieut. E. M. Leary, 2d U. S. Cav., who has been on leave at Augusta, Me., for some time past, was married July 6 at Salem, Mass., to Miss Charlotte A. Randall, of the former city. After the ceremony the married couple returned to Augusta.

The Denver "News," referring to the recent promotion to Major of Capt. W. L. Alexander, Sub. Dept. U. S. A., reviews his military career, and says: "Maj. Alexander is a gentleman of education and culture, and is one of the most accommodating of officials. He is receiving many congratulations."

Secretary Lamont and Brig. Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, made an inspection of the Engineering School at Willets Point on Tuesday. The Secretary expressed himself as very much pleased with the condition of the institution, and, in fact, with all that he saw there.

Mr. John L. Reese, for many years a well-known clerk at the Schuykill Arsenal, Philadelphia, died at Atlantic City on the 5th inst., and was interred at Fernwood Cemetery last week, the funeral ceremony being held at his residence in Philadelphia. He was highly esteemed and a favorite among those at the arsenal.

Army officers lately registering in New York City are: Lieut. Col. C. McKibbin, Park Avenue; Gen. C. B. Constock, Fifth Avenue; Lieut. G. H. Shelton, Capt. E. L. Zalinski and Lieut. W. H. Paine, Murray Hill; Lieut. J. L. Donovan, Capt. J. Hale and Lieut. A. S. Fleming, Grand Hotel; Prof. E. W. Bass, Everett House; Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, Holland House.

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are: "Lieut. Arthur Johnson, Post Paym., gladdened the boys' hearts Tuesday with their June pay. Lieut. Edward Chynoweth left Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth to appear before the examining board to determine the fitness for promotion. Miss Agnes Reed, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Lieut. Johnson, for some time, has left for her home, Johnsonville, Pa. Mrs. Johnson and children accompany her. Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts has returned from Alliance, O., where he inspected the military department of the Mount Union College."

The following are the names of the three graduates most proficient in the military department of the several colleges of Vermont, whose names have been reported to the War Department as possible candidates for Lieutenancies in the U. S. Army: University of Vermont, Capt. Herbert E. Tutherly, 1st U. S. Cav., professor of military science and tactics—Thomas H. Canfield, Jr., Sydney F. Weston, Norris D. Blake, Norwich University, Northfield, Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., professor of military science and tactics—James L. Averill, Charles S. Carleton, Herbert S. Clark, Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., professor of military science and tactics—Willifred E. Hunt, Ernest H. Gilbert, David A. Fox, Jr.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., of Fort Assiniboine, contributes to "The Standard," a Baptist newspaper, of Chicago, an interesting article on "The Army Chaplains." "The Standard" illustrates the article by a portrait of Chaplain Bateman and scenes at Assiniboine incidental to his work, also a sketch of the Chaplain's career. His great grandfather was a revolutionary soldier; his grandfather was Rev. Calvin Bateman, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of Michigan; and his father, Rev. C. A. Bateman, a veteran of the Civil War. Hon. J. N. Dolph, who is one of the leading Baptists of Oregon, while a member of the Senate at Washington, though so much of Chaplain Bateman's ability and courage as to say in commending him to President Harrison: "He can preach or fight as occasion may require." Rev. G. S. Abbott, D. D., said recently in "The Standard": "He is one of the most able and truly brilliant men California has given to the public." Chaplain Bateman's home is cheered by a devoted wife and four children.

Last week we referred briefly to the marriage in Trinity Cathedral July 8 of Lieut. H. McL. Powell, 2d U. S. Inf., to Miss Jennie Morrow McClelland. The "Excelsior," referring to the occasion, says: "The groom and his best man, Lieut. Julius A. Penn, also of the 2d Regiment, were both in full uniform. It was altogether the prettiest wedding that fashionable Omaha has witnessed for some time, combining, as it did, the elements of simplicity and military stateliness. The bride's father, the late Dr. McClelland, was a Surgeon during the war, and until his death, was one of the most eminent physicians in the State. Miss McClelland has been very prominent in society for several years and will be much missed when she goes with her husband to his new station at Fort Keogh. Mr. Powell has been very popular during his stay in Omaha, both as an officer and a society man. After the ceremony a small reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Florence McClelland, Lieut. and Mrs. Powell left on the afternoon train for Yellowstone Park, and after their bridal journey will return to spend the summer in Omaha until the expiration of Lieut. Powell's leave of absence."

Capt. W. R. Bourne, U. S. A., is at Shell Lake, Wis. Mr. D. R. Borden is Minister of Militia in Canada's new Cabinet, completed July 13.

Col. P. C. Hains, C. E., U. S. A., visited in New York City this week, with quarters at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf., on a fortnight's visit from Plattsburg Barracks, is visiting at Newport, N. H.

Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., of Fort Trumbull, Conn., visited friends in New York City and at Governors Island this week.

Lieut. J. M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., who is under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., has had his sick leave extended two months.

Capt. H. B. Sarson, 2d Inf., one of the officers shortly to be examined in Chicago for retirement, is at present at Crescent Hill, Ky.

Porfirio Diaz has again, with remarkable unanimity, been re-elected President of the Mexican Republic for four years more, from Dec. 1 next.

Col. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tilford, of 330 West Seventy-seventh street, New York, have gone with a party of friends to Fisher's Island.

Lieut. F. DeW. Ramsey, 9th Inf., remained at Madison Barracks this week in charge during the absence of the troops at the Oswego celebration.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., expects to leave St. Louis early in August, to spend six weeks on leave. His friends in the North will be glad to see him.

Col. W. E. Waters, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., and Mrs. Waters, of Columbus Barracks, are at Eggemoggin, Little Deer Island, Me., for July and August.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., left Governors Island July 17, on a leave for the benefit of his health, a portion of which he will spend in Pennsylvania, and a portion in New Hampshire.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. F. H. Whitman, U. S. A., on graduating leave at Lyndon, Kan., to Miss Florence Orr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orr, of Orr's Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

Miss Christine Armond, who died this week at Roosevelt Hospital, New York, under peculiar circumstances, was at one time governess in the families of President Cleveland and Secretary of War Lamont.

Secretary of War Lamont and Gen. W. P. Craighill, Chief of Engrs., visited Willets Point July 13, and made an inspection of men and material at that important station. The usual honors were tendered and the party left at 3 P. M.

The record has been broken in the matter of early payments at Madison Barracks, writes a correspondent. Col. A. B. Carey, Chief Paym., was designated for the payment for June 30, and on the afternoon of July 3 the command was paid in currency, sent from New York City.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th Cav., with two troops from Fort Myer, and Light Battery C, 3d Art., from Washington Barracks, under his command, were to start the latter part of this week for Lewistown, to camp with Pennsylvania troops from July 20 to 25. They are sure of a hearty welcome.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., received his orders this week to take his troop, F, from Fort Ethan Allen to the New York State Camp, at Peekskill, from Aug. 1 to 15. The troop is a marvel of efficiency and all the art that troopers can acquire and will be a source of great interest at the camp.

The death of Maj. James H. Gageby, 12th U. S. Inf., promotes Capt. H. H. Humphreys to Major. Maj. Humphreys has held the rank of Captain since June 10, 1873. It also promotes 1st Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, Adj. 15th Inf., to Captain, and 2d Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller and A. R. Piper to 1st Lieutenants.

Frank Gero, a general prisoner serving out sentence at Governor's Island having escaped, the daily press has, as usual, expatiated at great length on the occurrence. But such escapes are infrequent, and it must be remembered that the number of prisoners to look after at Governors' Island is large, and being much scattered while at work escape is not impossible.

A pleasant incident at Newport, R. I., July 14, was the reception given by Mrs. Converse, wife of Comm. George A. Converse, U. S. N., commandant at the torpedo station, to introduce her daughter, Miss M. Edith Converse. The hostess and her debutante daughter were assisted in receiving by Miss Maude Converse, Miss Nan Simpson, of Washington, and Miss Eleanor Converse of New York.

Hon. John W. Foster will entertain Li Hung Chang in September, when the latter visits the United States on his way home from Europe. Gen. Foster is an intimate friend of the Viceroy, and it will be remembered, served as his confidential adviser during the peace negotiations with Japan. For the August number of "Century" Gen. Foster has written a sketch of the life and character of Li Hung Chang, whom he ranks, as does Gen. Grant, among the greatest men of the century.

Our Minister at Caracas, in a recent letter to the Secretary of State, says he has been requested to say that the government of Venezuela realizes the fact that the present statue of Bolivar in Central Park, New York, is one not at all appropriate to the name and fame of the great liberator, and, not tending to adorn or beautify the park, has been relegated to the obscure position it now occupies. It is the intention of the government to replace the present statue. The letter was transmitted to the mayor of New York.

The centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Ontario by the British troops, was celebrated July 15, on the ground, with great enthusiasm. The military portion of the procession included the 9th U. S. Inf. from Sacketts Harbor, under Col. Lyster. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles reviewed the procession, and with the review the party were Lieutenant Governor Saxton, Col. Cole, Governor Morton's secretary, Gen. Horace Porter, who was the orator of the day; Col. Thomas Ward, Capt. Michler, A. D. C., and others. Many of the patriotic societies took part and the occasion altogether was a most interesting one.

Chaplain H. Swift, U. S. A., has perfected a most valuable invention, and now awaits the necessary filing of a caveat and application for a patent to have manufactured one of the most practical devices that has been brought out for some time. It is a small pickup that can be attached to and drawn from the ordinary five-gallon oil can, such as is furnished to the Army, and fill the lamp directly from it. Every drop of oil is used and the danger to buildings which become saturated from the filling of cans from fire is thus obviated. The furnishing of oil in barrels was even a worse method. The can being totally disused becomes a source of revenue, as it can be used over and over again. These pickups will be furnished to the various companies and organizations at the price of about \$2; more. After they are introduced they will be somewhat less.



## FORT BLISS, TEX.

Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, commanding Department of Texas, accompanied by his aides, Lieut. William Glasgow, 1st Cav.; Lieut. John Little, 14th Inf., and Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, visited the post during the week of July 4. They came from Fort Sam Houston as guests of Superintendent Van Vleck in his special car. After inspecting the post Gen. Bliss and party lunched at Capt. and Mrs. Charles McClure's. An informal reception was held at Capt. and Mrs. McClure's to meet Gen. Bliss. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Van Valzah, Col. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Augur, Capt. and Mrs. Hinton, Dr. Rafferty, Lieut. and Mrs. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. Beall, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. Avis, Lieut. and Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Ward, Miss Pell, Maj. Logan, Miss Agoston, the Misses Augur, Miss Jennie Baldwin, Miss Evelyn Logan, Miss Lillian Beall, Lieuts. Winans, Moore, Baldwin and McBroom; Mrs. McClure, as usual, served delicious refreshments.

It will be remembered that Lieut. Reber was recently thrown from a carriage while driving with Capt. Warwick, in San Antonio, and he is just recovering from the injuries received.

The nation's holiday passed very quietly, with the exception of the national salute at midday and the firing of a few firecrackers and skyrockets in the evening, nothing else was going on.

Target practice was completed last week, the last day being given to practicing with a machine gun, under the management of Lieut. Nathaniel McClure, Ordnance Officer, and Lieuts. Baldwin and McBroom. During almost the entire period of target practice the weather was intensely warm, making it very uncomfortable, to say the least.

Lieuts. Winans and Moore and Mr. Chris. Augur have gone on a two weeks' reconnaissance.

Sunday night, July 5, the post was startled by the firing of guns followed quickly by fire call and the firing of the cannon, but by the time every one had turned out the bugler blew recall, the cause of all the excitement was found to be the explosion of a lamp in the band quarters.

Mrs. Laubach, wife of Lieut. Howard Laubach, 23d Inf., stationed at Fort Clark, Tex., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hague, of El Paso. She expects to remain in El Paso during the present month.

The twin sons of Sergt. Brown, of Co. H, died this week and were buried in the post cemetery. Rev. Mr. Hoffmann, of El Paso, of the Methodist Church, conducted the burial services of the little ones.

At the concert complimentary to Gen. Bliss the band played the "Dough Boys," composed by Col. Daingerfield Parker, the late Colonel of the 18th Inf. The same piece was recently played by Gilmore's band in Philadelphia. Col. Parker has composed several other pieces, which were arranged for the band during Col. Parker's residence here.

In last week's issue it was erroneously reported that in the land case in which Col. Anson Mills was interested that the other party had tried to bribe the jury. It should have read that two of the jurymen tried to blackmail Col. Mills and were caught in the attempt.

## FORT DUCHESNE, UTAH.

The Fourth of July at DuChesne was a gala day. At this post are stationed only two troops—B and F, of the 9th Cav.—yet for genuine sport, fun and amusement their celebration would have been creditable to a ten-company post. The programme of sports, with names of successful contestants, is as follows: Bicycle Obstacle Race—First prize, Hunter, F Troop; second, Berry, B Troop. Bicycle Potato Race (in which potatoes are gathered by dismounting and remounting)—First prize, Warren, B Troop; second, Hunter, F Troop. Bicycle Potato and Bucket Race (in which potatoes are dropped in buckets at regular intervals without dismounting)—First prize, Jackson, B Troop; second, Carson, B Troop. Bicycle Egg and Spoon Race (in this race the contestant mounts with an egg in a spoon and riding round a stake, returns, dismounts and toes the starting line with egg and spoon intact; when an egg is dropped another can be obtained at the starting point)—First prize, Jackson, B Troop; second, Berry, B Troop. Bicycle Dressing Race (at the word "Go" in this each man has to get inside of stable trousers and blouse and campaign hat, and, mounting, go around the stake and return buttoned up complete)—First prize, Hunter, F Troop; second, Hamilton, F Troop. Bicycle Thread and Needle Race (man rides with needle and thread to woman, who threads needle and allows him to return to starting point; the nervousness of the woman and the impatience of the man in this were very ludicrous)—First prize, Jackson, B Troop. Bicycle Umbrella Race—First prize, Hamilton, F Troop; second, Pettie, B Troop. Bicycle Tandem Race (connected by a ribbon held in hand)—First prize, Hamilton and Hunter, F Troop; second prize, Berry and Pettie, B Troop. Wheelbarrow Race—First prize, Morris, B Troop; second, Snowden, F Troop. Three-legged Race—First prize, Warren and Pettie, B Troop; second prize, Berry and Jackson, B Troop. Sack Race—First prize, Warren, B Troop; second, Berry, B Troop. Obstacle Race—First prize, Morris, B Troop; second, Pettie, B Troop. Long Distance Race, around parade ground—First prize, Lewis, B Troop; second, Bennett, F Troop. Méele (eight men from each troop)—Winners, Troop F. Tug of War (eight men from each troop)—Winners, Troop F. Slow Mule Race—First prize, Snowden's mule, F Troop; second prize, Carson's mule, B Troop. Greased Pig Race—Pvt. Arthur, B Troop, at last got a corkscrew grip on the pig's tail and won the animal. Baseball Game (in afternoon)—Score, 13 to 8, in favor of Troop B. The méele was tried for the first time and proved quite interesting. Eight troops from each troop were drawn up in two lines, 100 yards apart. Each man was clad with plastron and mask and was armed with the single stick. Sixteen noble chargers (specially obtained for the occasion) in the shape of frazzled broomsticks were utilized as mounts. These animals had to be held with the left hand by the man (?). During the encounter. Each contestant wore on the top of his mask a heavy plume of tissue paper (a distinctive color for each troop), and as each man's plume was cut off he was considered dead and out of the fight. The commands, "Forward Guide Center, Trot, March; Gallop, March; Charge!" from the two Captains was the signal for the commencement of a fearful scene of carnage. In thirty seconds but one recruit was left standing, two opponents, who, whether from their own overconfidence, or the recruit's luck, or skill, were soon "hors de combat." On the last field day a new feature was introduced in the shape of a cavalry tilt (heads and wings). A system of scoring was gotten up by the officers, and everything went through nicely. The distance of 125 yards had to be made in fifteen seconds, or the score suffered. Out of a possible 360 B Troop team was first with 251; F Troop made 239½. First individual prize, Corp. Jenkins, F score 62½ (possible 72); second prize, Corp. Warfield, F score 51. The judges were:

Capt. M. W. Day, Troop B; Lieut. H. LaT. Cavanaugh, Troop B; Lieut. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., Troop F; officer in charge of field events, Capt. H. H. Wright, F.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Mrs. Miles, Miss Celia Miles and Capt. Michler, the General's A. D. C., arrived in Burlington, Vt., on the evening of July 3 from Bangor, Me. The party were met at the station by Col. L. G. B. Cannon, and escorted to his residence, where they remained as guests of honor during their stay in Burlington. The party were given quite a notable reception. Co. M, of the Vermont N. G., paraded and fired a salute as the General and party passed the city hall, while large numbers of people lined the route to the residence of Col. Cannon, and a profusion of bunting was displayed. Among the many callers on the General were Gov. Woodbury, Mayor Peck and Gen. Peck. On July 4 a grand military exhibition was given by Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav., Capt. Dodd, at Howard Park, in aid of the building fund for Home for Destitute Children, and Woman's Relief Corps, Stannard Post. The programme included salute of 45 guns to the Union, accompanied by music, raising of the national colors and parade of Troop F, 3d Cav.; musical ride by the troop in full dress uniform; personal combat, (a) saber versus saber, both mounted; (b) saber versus saber, one dismounted; (c) saber versus bayonet; saber exercise, mounted, without command; carbine manual and calisthenics without command, horses lying down; firing over and around horse, lying down and standing; Cossack charging and hurdle jumping, etc.; wrestling on horseback; Gettysburg méele—object being to displace colors on marks; jumping contests; tent pegging, tilting at rings and heads and scaling drill; flight and pursuit; mounted gymnastics and rough-riding; cavalrymen's pastime, etc. The exhibition was attended by Gen. Miles and other distinguished persons, and despite the downpour of rain proved unusually successful. The post of Fort Ethan Allen was visited by Gen. Miles on July 6, where he was received with the customary honors. A review and parade were given in his honor by the troops of the garrison, and the General expressed himself as highly pleased with the ceremonies. In the evening a reception was tendered Gen. Miles at the Algonquin Club. The party left for Plattsburg on July 8.

## MILITARY TESTS OF BICYCLES.

Lieut. Jas. A. Moss, 25th U. S. Inf., has organized at Fort Missoula a bicycle corps of ten men, to thoroughly test the practicability of the bicycle for military purposes in a mountainous country. The experiments are to be made during August, September and October. They will be the most thorough and extensive military experiments ever made in this country. Lieut. Moss intends to make experiments in the rapid establishment of signal stations; scouting, road patrolling, reconnaissance and route sketching; rapid conveying of messages; practice rides with rifles, blankets, rations and shelter tents. In making these experiments Lieut. Moss is going to use Spalding bicycles, which have already been used very successfully in the regular Army. The Lieutenant intends to have a repair shop, where the soldiers are going to be instructed in repairing wheels. Instruction will be given by one of the soldiers, who has worked five years in a bicycle repair shop.

## FORT NIAGARA.

While the national salute was being fired at Fort Niagara July 4 an injury occurred, says a dispatch, to three soldiers by an explosion. Two detachments, commanded by Lieut. Fox, were detailed to fire the salute. Pvt. Perkins, Co. E, who was handling the sponge and rammer staff, was ramming home the charge, and Pvt. Hammann, of Co. C, was thumbing the vent, when the cartridge exploded. Perkins' hand was terribly burned and lacerated; Hammann's thumb was blown back and his hand torn across the palm; a piece of powder struck Pvt. Flannigan, Co. C, below the eye, but did him no serious injury. The cause of the accident was a defect in the sponge. A coincidence is the fact that Pvt. Hammann, who was thumbing the vent, was the soldier whose shot killed Pvt. Brennan on the range a few weeks ago.

## FORT WINGATE, N. M.

A Fort Wingate correspondent, referring to the destructive fire there on July 2, writes: "Here once more the United States soldier, officer as well as man, has demonstrated his superiority over any living soldier on the face of the globe. They held to their post, where duty called them, although they knew that their own private property, among them records that could never be replaced by the Government, nor anybody else, was being destroyed by the flames, and no urging was necessary. The loyalty, fidelity and superiority of the American soldier were demonstrated beyond a doubt, as they will ever be in case of trial or need. An effort was made to secure the names of the men who distinguished themselves most, but the list was so large that it included nearly every name in the garrison. The post now is a desolate-looking ruin. The soldiers are all living in tents out on the target range, and, soldier-like, make the best of a bad bargain."

## THE FIFTH INFANTRY.

Twenty years ago, July 12, the 5th Inf., under command of Col. Nelson A. Miles, left Fort Leavenworth for Montana to battle with the Sioux, says the "Times." He is now Major General commanding the Army. Lieut. Col. Joseph N. G. Whistler became Colonel of the 15th Inf., and is now on the retired list. Maj. George Gibson is now deceased. Among the Captains a great change has been effected. Brotherton reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and has since passed away. Bristol is on the retired list, with the rank of Captain. Snyder is Colonel of the 19th Inf. Case is Colonel of the 22d Inf., and Owenshine is Colonel of the 23d Inf. Butler reached the Lieutenant Colonelcy within a day or two of his retirement and died soon after in France. Mitchell was appointed Assistant Adjutant General and is now dead. Lyman is a Major on the retired list. Evers is Major of the 9th Inf., and Bennett, then the junior Captain, was killed at the battle of Bear Paw Mountain, in 1877. Among the 1st Lieutenants then of the regiment, Carter, Baldwin, Rice, Randall, Romeyn and Forbes are Captains in the regiment. McDermott is dead. McDonald is retired, with the rank of Captain, as is also Logan; Lewis is retired, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, while Baird, then the Adjutant, is Paymaster, with the rank of Major. Among the 2d Lieutenants, Bowen was then the junior. He has now the distinction of being the junior Captain in the regiment. Hargous reached a 1st Lieutenantcy, and is now dead. Borden is Captain. Hath-

away, then the Regimental Quartermaster, is now a Major in the Q. M. Dept. Rousseau is dead. Whitten was dismissed. Pope is a captain in the Q. M. Dept. Woodruff is a Captain, and so is Bailey, while Hinkle is out of the service.

## FORT WARREN.

The Boston "Globe" for July 12 contained the following items: Rev. Percy Webber, of Westdale, Mass., held services at the post last Sunday afternoon. The service was opened by a solo by Miss Alena Emerson, who is instructor in vocal music at the Pennsylvania College for Women. The soldiers of the fort were very much pleased with the showing they made in the twelve-oared barge race, on the Charles River, July 4. The Naval Reserves still think they have the better crew, and there will probably be a race next week, when the reserves are to be anchored near the fort, on the Minnesota, for their annual week of active service.

Miss Marie Schenck joined the party aboard Mr. Paddock's sloop yacht last week, and spent a day or two in fishing. Among those on board were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kimberly, and Capt. Hains, of Boston; and Miss Sara Osgood, of Chicago.

Miss Marion Haywood and Miss Mary H. Fowle, daughter of the late Hon. D. G. Fowle, Governor of North Carolina, arrived on the 3d proximo, and will spend the summer with Col. and Mrs. Woodruff.

Cadet Benchley, U. S. M. A., and Mr. Barney, of Worcester, paid a short visit to Fort Warren last week and were guests at Col. Woodruff's.

Lieut. Catlin is spending a month's leave with his family, at Hill, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Von Kolintz, of Charleston, S. C., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver.

Miss Kate Watkins and Miss Amy Smith left for Worcester on Saturday, and will be gone several weeks.

The Boston "Commercial" for July 12, said: "Col. C. A. Woodruff, of Fort Warren, returned from his trip as member of the Regimental Board for the Examination of Gunners on the 27th ult. He arranged his return so as to be at Fort Warren on the day of the departure of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, wishing to give them a send-off. As the Serbia passed the fort he caused the flag of the United States to be saluted with twenty-one guns, giving them the best they had at Warren, and we know that that royal send-off was fully appreciated by all afloat and ashore that day."

Mr. Albert Vorse, of Boston, was present at the hop last week, being a guest at Lieut. Smith's.

The officers and ladies of the garrison were given a luncheon aboard the Minnesota by the officers of the Naval Reserve, on Monday last. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Woodruff, Lieut. Smith, Dr. Clendenin, Lieut. Ketcham, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Adj. Gen. Dalton, and the Misses Haywood, Fowle, Brian, Paulding and Weaver.

## MILITANT PATRIOTISM.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

The admission of the Hon. George R. Peck, of Chicago, in an address to the students of Union College, that for his part he believed in a militant patriotism, has called out a good deal of criticism of the sort provoked by that Memorial Day address of Judge O. W. Holmes, which found its belated way into print late last fall. It seems an essential attribute of patriotism that it should be militant on occasion, but in most countries where patriotism exists the militant element is so sure to be present in it that it is safe and clearly expedient to take it for granted, for it commonly needs repression rather than encouragement.

A man who had undertaken a hard job, and was sometimes heated in spirit by the friction of it, was dealt with by a correspondent with wise words as to the expediency of ever getting angry. He said in reply: "I quite agree with you about losing one's temper. At the same time I don't know that I could get very far forward with such rough work as I have been doing if I did not possess the capacity to lose my temper. I don't think the capacity ought ever to be exercised, but it ought to be there all the same." Of course it should be there. A man without the capacity for righteous wrath is a defective creature. But wrath is more useful for the formation of a purpose than for the execution of it. Resolutions may be formed and burnt in by hot anger, but to carry them out takes a cool head. Lincoln, in his youth, raged at the sight of a slave auction in New Orleans, and swore to strike a blow at slavery if he ever got a chance. When the chance came he did strike the blow, but with the calmest deliberation. Lincoln is a most remarkable example of the man with the capacity for wrath who always kept his temper. Washington, with his great reserve of restrained force, seems almost hotheaded beside him, for Washington threw an inkstand (or some missile) on one Revolutionary occasion, and swore with such energy on another that the joyful and resonant memory of his language has come down through four generations. But there seem to be no traditions about Lincoln's losing his temper. He had occasion often enough, but turned it to other account. Yet everybody knows he had his own way whenever he thought proper. Grant, too, was marvelously self-contained—as mild-mannered a man of battle as the world has ever seen.

The militant element in patriotism corresponds pretty closely to temper in a man. It must be there, for it is the exponent of force. But as temper is nothing but a hindrance to a man unless it is controlled and guided with sagacity, so the fighting spirit is a blemish and a danger unless the patriotism that is geared to it is long-suffering and long-headed. The shallow patriot loses his wind rushing to arms at the call of a sensational newspaper. The profounder patriot, the sort that college boys should be taught to emulate, is a forbearing citizen and a profoundly reluctant fighter; but when he does bring his howitzer out he enlists for the whole war.

## FORT RILEY.

Capt. and Mrs. Knox gave a band party in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Mills, on Tuesday evening, July 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. MacClerand. Lieut. Leary and his bride returned to the post on Wednesday, July 8.

Cadet Hancock, U. S. M. A., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Randolph.

Mrs. Adams returned home on Thursday, July 9. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Clements.

The 1st Cavalry completed its target practice on Tuesday. The 2d Cavalry Squadron went into camp on the target range Wednesday.

Miss Bell, who has been the guest of Miss Kingsbury, left for Milwaukee on Tuesday.

The Misses Randolph entertained all the young people and some of the married members of the garrison at supper after the hop on Friday evening.



## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 29, H. Q. A., A. G. O., July 10, 1896.

Publishes the appointments in the Army of the United States, and the assignments to corps and regiments, to date from June 12, 1896, of the cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal," July 11, 1896, page 812. The officers named will report in person at their proper stations on Sept. 30 next. Those who have been attached as additional 2d Lieutenants will be assigned, in order of seniority, to vacancies as they occur in the arm of service to which they have been attached.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1896, is granted Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

Leave for six months, on account of sickness, is granted Post Chaplain Delmer R. Lowell. (H. Q. A., July 9.) Post Chaplain Delmer R. Lowell will be discharged from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his proper station. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

Ord. Sergt. David Scott (appointed July 8, 1896, from Sergeant Co. G, 16th Inf.), now at Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to Fort Grant, A. T. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Jones, C. E., will report in person to the commanding General Dept. of Dakota, to perform the duties of Engineer Officer of that department, in addition to those upon which he is already engaged. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

The extension of leave, on account of sickness, granted Maj. James C. Worthington, Surg., is further extended one month, on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., July 10.)

Ord. Sergt. Joseph D. Hayes (appointed July 9, 1896, from Sergeant Battery K, 4th Art.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort St. Philip, La., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John H. Coligan. Ord. Sergt. Coligan, when thus relieved, will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., to await retirement. (H. Q. A., July 10.)

1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding six visits from Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on official business pertaining to the test of powder manufactured for the Ordnance Department by the California Powder Works. (H. Q. A., July 11.)

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Parker, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding six visits during the month of July, and six visits during the month of August, 1896, from Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., to the works of the Sterling Steel Company, Demmler, Pa., on official business. (H. Q. A., July 11.)

1st Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, C. E., is detailed to attend the encampment of the 2d Regt., North Carolina State Guard, at Wrightsville, N. C., from the 17th to the 27th of July, 1896. (H. Q. A., July 13.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, A. Q. M., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Lexington, Ky., on official business. (H. Q. A., July 13.)

Pvt. William Peake, Hosp. Corps, will report to the C. O. Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty at that post. (S. O. 78, D. T., July 9.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of 20 days, is granted Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber, Asst. Adj. Gen. (S. O. 116, D. M., July 10.)

Capt. Edward E. Dravo, C. S., is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of the Dept. of Texas, and will relieve 1st Lieut. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav., from charge of the office. (G. O. 16, D. T., July 10.)

Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Asst. Surg., will proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and report for temporary duty. (S. O. 160, D. E., July 11.)

Capt. Smith S. Leach, C. E., is relieved from duty at Burlington, Vt., and will turn over the works of fortification and river and harbor improvements now in his charge to Maj. William S. Stanton, C. E., and then proceed to, and take station at, New London, Connecticut, and assume charge of certain works of fortification and river and harbor improvements to be designated by the Chief of Engineers. (H. Q. A., July 14.)

The troops in the Dept. of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of June 30, 1896, as follows: By Col. J. P. Canby, Asst. Paymr. Gen., at Forts Logan, Colo.; Douglas and DuChesne, Utah; Stanton, N. M., and Whipple Barracks, A. T., and the clerks and messengers at department headquarters, and troops detached from posts. By Maj. W. H. Hamner, Paymr., at Forts Bayard, Wingate, N. M.; Grant, San Carlos and Huachuca, and Apache, A. T., and troops detached from posts. (S. O. 53, D. C., July 1.)

Col. William H. Bell, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., having reported at Denver on July 4, is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary Dept. of Colorado, relieving Capt. Edward E. Dravo, C. S. (G. O. 6, D. C., July 8.)

Ord. Sergt. J. D. Hayes will proceed to Fort St. Philip, La. (Fort Monroe, July 13.)

Leave for four days is granted Chaplain Charles W. Freeland. (Fort Monroe, July 13.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. H. W. Reiss will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (Fort Columbus, July 9.)

Acting Hosp. Stwds. G. Griffith and T. Toussaint will proceed to Forts Columbus and Hamilton, respectively. (Washington Barracks, July 9.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. W. A. Cross will proceed to Fort Slocum. (Fort Columbus, July 10.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Asst. Surg., to take effect upon the return of the 9th Inf. to Madison Barracks from Oswego. Upon the expiration of the leave Capt. Snyder will rejoin his proper station, Fort Ethan Allen. (S. O. 164, D. E., July 16.)

Capt. H. L. Snyder, Med. Dept., will proceed at once to Madison Barracks, for temporary duty. (Fort Ethan Allen, July 11.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Lieut. Col. John M. Bacon, 1st Cav., will proceed from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Huachuca, A. T., for station. (S. O. 53, D. C., July 1.)

## 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for one month and twelve days, to take effect on or about Aug. 5, 1896, is granted Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, 3d Cav. (H. Q. A., July 11.)

Troop F, 3d Cav. (Capt. Dodd's), will proceed by rail to the camp of instruction for the New York State troops at Peekskill, N. Y., for a tour of service thereat, from Aug. 1 to 15, 1896. The troop will then return to Fort Ethan Allen. (S. O. 164, D. E., July 16.)

## 4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

The leave for 20 days granted Maj. William B. Kennedy, 4th Cav., is extended 10 days. (S. O. 106, D. C., July 2.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cav., is extended two days. (S. O. 74, D. Cal., July 6.)

On account of prolonged field service, so much of G. O. 2, c. s., D. Cal., as designates the period from May 15 to June 30 for the annual pistol and carbine practice of the cavalry in the Dept. of California, is so far modified as to designate the period from July 10 to Sept. 20 for Troops B and K, 4th Cav., at the Yosemite National Park. Under par. 16, G. O. 143, H. Q. A., series 1890, the instruction in revolver firing will either precede or follow that with the carbine, as may be found by the commanding officer to be to the best interests of the service. (S. O. 74, D. C., July 6.)

## 5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

So much of par. 16, S. O. 144, June 19, 1896, as relates to 1st Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cav., is revoked. (H. Q. A., July 11.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1896, is granted Capt. Homer W. Wheeler, 5th Cav. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, 5th Cav. (S. O. 78, D. T., July 9.)

## 6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav. (Fort Myer, July 12.)

## 7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

## 8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Troops D, G and H and band, 8th Cav., under Capt. E. A. Godwin, have returned to Fort Monroe from Lead City, where they were in camp during the reunion of the Black Hills Soldiers and Sailors, July 2, 3 and 4.

The seven days' leave granted Col. Caleb H. Carlton, 8th Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 71, D. P., July 6.)

## 9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the cavalry arm are made: 1st Lieut. John M. Jenkins, from the 9th Cav., to the 3d Cav., Troop K; 1st Lieut. Alexander W. Perry, from the 3d Cav., to the 9th Cav., Troop M. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

1st Lieut. A. Slaker, 1st Art., is relieved from duty at post and will proceed to Fort Hamilton. (Fort Slocum, July 8.)

Sergts. Edward Jones, G, and J. H. Finnigan, I, 1st Art., are detailed on special duty to assist in the work of mounting guns. (Fort Hamilton, July 8.)

Lance Corp. George Ellis, C, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Corp. Chas. Johnson, A, 1st Art., has been promoted Sergeant; Lance Corp. V. A. Leadbetter and Pvt. J. C. Waters, A, have been appointed Corporals.

Sergt. Thomas Clark, A, 1st Art., has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Dowling, retired.

Light Battery E, 1st Art., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Troop A, 3d Cav., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to Cleveland, O., for the purpose of encampment with the Ohio N. G., to be assembled at that city July 20 to Aug. 26. The troops will take 10 days' rations and seven days' forage and the necessary camp equipment and mess furniture. Transportation will be furnished by the authorities requesting the presence of the troops, and no expense to the Government will be incurred on that account. (S. O. 115, D. M., July 9.)

The leave for five days granted 2d Lieut. William J. Snow, 1st Art., and extended 21 days, is further extended four days. (S. O. 163, D. E., July 15.)

Corp. R. H. Parry, H, 1st Art., will proceed to Jersey City on recruiting service. (1st Art., Fort Hamilton, July 14.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., is constituted a board to formulate a system of regulations and tactics, based upon the report of the Board on the Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire, instituted by S. O. 273, par. 1, Nov. 20, 1894, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., is announced as Artillery Inspector of the Dept. of California. (G. O. 6, D. Cal., July 6.)

Sergt. C. Zang, M, 2d Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Warren, July 13.)

Corp. Thomas H. Farrell, K, 2d Art., and guard will conduct prisoners to Fort Columbus. (Fort Trumbull, July 13.)

Pvt. F. R. Smith, E, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Additional 2d Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, 2d Art., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 2d Art., Battery B, June 29, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Wheeler, transferred to the 4th Art. (H. Q. A., July 14.)

Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Columbus as witness before G. C. M. (Fort Trumbull, July 15.)

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. A. Campbell, 3d Art. (Washington Barracks, July 4.)

Pvt. Harry Foushell, F, 3d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

1st Lieut. Alex. W. Perry is transferred to Troop M, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, July 9.)

Lieut. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art., having reported, is assigned to duty as Adjutant of post and Artillery School, also as recruiting officer. (Fort Monroe, July 11.)

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. I. A. Haynes, Q, M, 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, July 2.)

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, 4th Art. (Camp U. S. Troops, Quonset Point, R. I., July 8.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 27, 1896, is granted Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., July 10.)

1st Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art., is relieved from further duty at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia. He will report at Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to duty as Adjutant of that post and of the U. S. Artillery School. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

1st Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art., is assigned to duty as Adjutant of the post and of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Lieut. Phillips will also perform the duties of recruiting officer for the post. (Artillery School, July 11.)

1st Lieut. George L. Anderson, 4th Art., is relieved from further duty as recorder of the Army and Navy joint board to investigate the subject of signal codes, and will join his battery at Fort Monroe, Va. (H. Q. A., July 11.)

Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Monroe and assume command of Battery M in camp. (Washington Barracks, July 4.)

During the absence of Lieut. W. P. Stone, 4th Art., Ord. and Signal Officer Lieut. J. Wheeler, Jr., will assume those duties. (Washington Barracks, July 7.)

Leave for five days is granted to Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, July 14.)

## 5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about July 8, with permission to apply for an extension of 10 days, is granted Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art. (S. O. 73, D. Cal., July 3.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art. (S. O. 164, D. E., July 16.)

## 2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., is extended two months on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., July 11.)

## 4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Columbia, is granted Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf. (H. Q. A., July 11.)

Sergt. Maj. William P. Coulter, 4th Inf., will be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., for admission for treatment. (S. O. 108, D. C., July 6.)

## 5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Sergt. Hugh O'Connor, B, 5th Inf., is relieved as Overseer in Q. M. D. (Fort McPherson, July 5.)

The 1st Batta., 5th Inf., A, D, F and H, will be commanded by Maj. Charles Porter, proceed July 15 to the target range at Waco, Ga., for the annual target practice. One Medical Officer and Hospital Corps detachment will go with the troops. Lieut. J. W. Heaver is designated Range Officer, Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Officer at the range. (Fort McPherson, July 7.)

## 7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Corp. Charles W. Albert, Co. F, 7th Inf., now at Fort Logan, Col., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private. (H. Q. A., July 10.)

## 9th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM J. LYSTER.

1st Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, 9th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability which is not the result of any incident of service, and the record of the proceedings of the board having been submitted for the action of the President, the latter on July 10 approved the proceedings and findings of the board and directed that 1st Lieut. Schenck be wholly retired from the service under the provisions of sections 1252 and 1275 of the Revised Statutes. (H. Q. A., July 13.)

Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf., and detachment, will proceed to Oswego and prepare a camping ground for the regiment. (Madison Barracks, July 9.)

Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., is appointed Acting Regimental Quartermaster. (9th Infantry, Madison Barracks, July 9.)

2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 163, D. E., July 15.)

Corp. Eugene Pearson, G, 9th Inf., will proceed to Syracuse to endeavor to arrest deserter. (Madison Barracks, July 13.)

## 10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Stephen Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

## 12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Willis Uline, 12th Inf. (H. Q. A., July 14.)

## 13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. A. R. Dwigans, F, 13th Inf., will join his company at West Point. (Fort Columbus, July 9.)

## 14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month and seventeen days from Aug. 13, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Biddle, Jr., 14th Inf. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

2d Lieut. Edward T. Winston, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty as member of G. C. M. appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., during the trial of Pvt. William S. Clinton, B, 14th Inf., to act as his counsel. S. O. 108, D. C., July 6.)

## 17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, July 10.)

So much of par. 9, S. O. 152, June 29, 1896, (H. Q. A.), as relates to Col. John S. Poland, 17th Inf., is revoked, in order that he may perform other important duty. (H. Q. A., July 11.)

Leave until July 15 is granted Lieut. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, July 11.)

## 18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

Leave for one month is granted Col. David D. Van Valzah, 18th Inf. (S. O. 77, D. T., July 6.)

Leave for one month to take effect between July 15 and 25, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Jacob H. G. Lazelle, 18th Inf. (S. O. 77, D. T., July 6.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles R. Paul, 18th Inf., is extended three days. (S. O. 77, D. T., July 6.)

## 21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 6.)

Corp. Thomas H. Hick, Co. G, 21st Inf., now absent without leave, was on July 11, reduced to the grade of a private soldier.

Lance Corp. Patrick McCormack, Co. G, 21st Inf., was on July 13, appointed Corporal, vice Hick, reduced.

Pvt. Horace G. Toone, Co. D, 21st Inf., was on July 14 appointed Corporal, to fill an existing vacancy.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf., is extended six days. (S. O. 163, D. E., July 15.)

Pvt. H. G. Toone, D, 21st Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

## 23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHERE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 5, is granted Maj. Daniel W. Burke, 23d Inf. (S. O. 80, D. T., July 13.)

## 24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

Lieut. Col. Emerson H. Liscum, 24th Inf., is assigned to Fort Bayard, N. M., for station. (S. O. 53, D. C., July 1.)

The leave granted Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., is extended ten days. (H. Q. A., July 9.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Emerson H. Liscum, 24th Inf. (H. Q. A., July 10.)



Leave for one month is granted Capt. John J. Brereton, 24th Inf. (Fort Bayard, N. M.), with permission to apply for an extension of two months. (S. O. 54, D. C., July 6.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A board to consist of Capts. J. L. Tiernon, J. P. Story and E. A. Millar, Artillery, will meet at Fort Monroe to test, in connection with Artillery School target practice, the telescopic sight designed by Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., for the 8-inch B. L. R. gun. (Fort Monroe, July 11.)

The Army retiring board convened at Chicago, Ill., by War Department order of Sept. 13, 1895, is dissolved. (H. Q. A., July 13.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 10, 1896, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; Col. James F. Wade, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. William H. Forwood, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg.; Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, recorder. (H. Q. A., July 13.)

The following named officers will report in person to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, president of the Army retiring board, appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10, 1896: Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, 17th Inf.; Maj. Alexander S. B. Keyes, 3d Cav.; Maj. John G. Turnbull, 1st Art.; Maj. John A. Darling, 5th Art.; Capt. Horace B. Sarson, 2d Inf.; Capt. Thomas G. Townsend, 6th Inf.; Capt. John I. Haden, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., July 13.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1896, for the competitive examination for promotion of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it. Detail: Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf.; Capt. William H. Carter, 6th Cav.; Capt. James S. Rogers, 20th Inf.; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John H. Stone, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf., recorder. (H. Q. A., July 14.)

The following named enlisted men will report to the Commanding Officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as will enable them to appear for competitive examination for promotion before the board, to meet there Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1896: Corp. John J. Bernard, Troop 1, 1st Cav.; Corp. Harry K. Kingsbury, Troop F, 1st Cav.; Pvt. Bert H. Merchant, Troop E, 1st Cav.; 1st Sgt. Francis H. Cameron, Jr., Troop F, 2d Cav.; Sergts. John Robertson, Troop C, 2d Cav.; Henry A. Hanigan, Troop B, 3d Cav.; James W. Clinton, Troop F, 4th Cav.; Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., Troop G, 4th Cav.; Corp. Henry E. Eames, Troop E, 4th Cav.; John F. Wilkinson, Troop D, 4th Cav.; Lance Corp. William D. Conrad, Troop I, 5th Cav.; Sergts. George Amer, Troop D, 8th Cav.; Robert Field, Troop H, 8th Cav.; Paul Giddings, Troop E, 8th Cav.; Corp. John E. Hunt, Troop H, 8th Cav.; George L. Byrrode, Battery F, 1st Art.; Preston Brown, Battery A, 5th Art.; Sgt. Warren S. Sample, Company D, 1st Inf.; Sgt. Ira L. Reeves, Company B, 4th Inf.; Corp. George H. Steel, Company D, 5th Inf.; Pvt. Louis Herman Gross, Company G, 5th Inf.; Sergts. Fred L. Munson, Company A, 6th Inf.; Alfred T. Smith, Company H, 6th Inf.; Joseph D. Bradley, Company D, 12th Inf.; Maj. James V. Heidt, 13th Inf.; Corp. Edward S. Walton, Company F, 15th Inf.; Sergts. Octavius C. Drew, Company C, 20th Inf.; Thomas Franklin, Company A, 18th Inf.; Thomas R. Harker, Company D, 20th Inf.; Alexander E. Owenshine, Company C, 21st Inf.; Corp. John C. Barnard, Company G, 21st Inf. (H. Q. A., July 14.)

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

At Angel Island, Cal., July 3. Detail: Maj. Benjamin F. Pope, Surg.; Capt. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph R. Rims, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 72, D. C., July 1.)

At Fort Grant, Ariz., July 13, 1896. Detail: Maj. Theodore A. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg.; Capt. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Baldwin, Q. M. 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edwin E. Bullock, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 54, D. C., July 6.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., July 20. Detail: Capt. George Mitchell, John C. Scantling, Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art.; Capt. Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, Lotus Niles, William A. Simpson, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 162, D. E., July 14.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., July 17. Detail: Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Alpheus H. Bowman, Morris C. Foote, John A. Baldwin, Edgar B. Robertson, Thomas S. McCaleb, 1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., André W. Brewster, John M. Sigworth, 2d Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Arthur V. Yates, Louis B. Lawton, Harry F. Rothers, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 159, D. E., July 10.)

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., July 20. Detail: Maj. Edward T. Comegys, Surg.; 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., Arthur Murray, Millard F. Harmon, Charles H. Hunter, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 162, D. E., July 14.)

At Fort Meyer, Va., July 20. Detail: Capt. Henry M. Kendall, Henry P. Kingsbury, Frank West, Louis A. Craig, Augustus P. Blocksom, 1st Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher, Edward C. Brooks, 2d Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, Harry H. Stout, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., Judge Advocate.

Garrison C. M., Key West Barracks. Detail: Capt. E. C. Dames, Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, K. Morton and R. F. Gardner, 3d Art. (Key West Barracks, July 11.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 21. Detail: Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, Robert H. Patterson, 1st Lieut. Germon L. Best, Jr., John V. White, Adj.; Charles J. Bailey, Harry L. Hawthorne, Gustave W. Stevens, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 164, D. E., July 16.)

#### COMMENTS ON G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Sill for larceny and found guilty, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Merritt says: "The prosecution failed to establish the value of the articles found to have been stolen by the prisoner, and the court erroneously permitted the Judge Advocate to introduce testimony as to the general character of the witnesses for the defense instead of following the authorized method of impeaching their credibility, as laid down in paragraph 1, page 45, of the Manual for Courts Martial." In another case Gen. Merritt says: "The court permitted the Judge Advocate to violate the established rule that the accused's character cannot be attacked by the prosecution unless it has first been put in issue by himself." (S. O. 114, Dept. Mo., July 8.)

#### ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT SANDY HOOK.

The batteries of the 1st Art. at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and Davids Island, and those of the 2d Art. at Fort Schuyler, will hold target practice with the 12-inch B. L. rifles and 12-inch B. L. mortars at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., as follows:

Bats. H, 2d Art. (Fort Schuyler); A (Fort Hamilton), and H, 1st Art. (Davids Island), constituting the 1st Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., Sept. 1 to Sept. 10. Bats. M (Davids Island), C, D (Fort Wadsworth), and B (Davids Island), 1st Art., constituting the 2d Battalion, under command of Maj. William L. Haskin, 1st Art., Sept. 11 to Sept. 20. Bats. G, I (Fort Hamilton), and L (Fort Wadsworth), 1st Art., and L, 2d Art. (Fort Schuyler), constituting the 3d Battalion, under command of the senior officer present for duty, Sept. 21 to Sept. 30. For use in this practice the batteries from Fort Schuyler will take the azimuth circles, transit, plotting board, protractors, and signal equipments for use of the 1st Battalion—the batteries from Fort Wadsworth those for the use of the 2d Battalion—the batteries from Fort Hamilton those for the use of the 3d Battalion. The commanding officer of the 1st Battalion will establish a base line of suitable length, which will be laid down upon the chart, together with the position of the guns relative thereto. The batteries at Fort Wadsworth will have practice with the five 8-inch B. L. rifles at that post in August. During the practice with the 8-inch B. L. rifle at Fort Wadsworth the batteries stationed at Fort Hamilton will be present. Bat. K, 2d Art. (Fort Trumbull), will hold its practice at Fort Adams, R. I. In the practice heretofore prescribed great care will be taken to see that the field is clear of boats, large and small. (S. O. 152, D. E., July 1.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS OF 2d LIEUTENANTS.

Additional 2d Lieutenants, 1st Art., have been assigned as follows: Harry F. Jackson to B, and Johnson J. P. Tracy to C, at Fort Wadsworth.

Additional 2d Lieutenants, 2d Art., have been assigned as follows: C. H. McNeil to B, at Fort Slocum; Hagood to G, at Fort Adams; P. M. Kessler to M, at Fort Warren.

Additional 2d Lieutenants, 4th Art., have been assigned as follows: Edwin Landon to A, and W. S. Guignard to I, at Washington Barracks.

2d Lieutenants of Cavalry recently graduated from West Point are assigned to troops as follows: Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., Troop M, 5th; Leroy Eltinge, Troop E, 4th; John B. Christian, Troop C, 2d; Thomas F. Howard, Troop M, 2d; George W. Moses, Troop F, 3d; Newton D. Kirkpatrick, Troop L, 1st; Charles E. Stodter, Troop K, 9th; Alex. M. Miller, Jr., Troop M, 10th.

The 2d Lieutenants of Infantry will join as follows: Samuel V. McClure, Co. I, 7th; Lucian Stacy, Co. K, 20th; Hayden V. Grubbs, K, 18th; Celwyn E. Hampton, I, 23d; George H. Shelton, I, 11th; Isaac Newell, A, 22d; Herschel Tupes, E, 15th.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for four days is granted Capt. C. M. Gandy, Asst. Surg. (Washington Barracks, July 15.)

Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., is relieved as recruiting officer, and Capt. Thomas Sharp detailed in his stead. (Columbus Barracks, July 13.)

Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., is temporarily assigned to Co. C, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, July 13.)

Lieut. A. Johnson, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel for Pvt. W. O. Miller, Co. H, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, July 13.)

Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Q. M., 17th Inf., appointed Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeant of Camp of U. S. troops at Cleveland, O. (Columbus Barracks, July 14.)

Garrison C. M. at Fort Columbus. Detail: Capt. G. R. Cecil, Lieut. J. B. Goe, T. J. Kirkpatrick and H. L. Threlkeld. (Fort Columbus, July 16.)

The leave granted Capt. Edward S. Chapin, 15th Inf., is further extended one month. The sick leave granted Post Chaplain Joseph E. Irish is further extended three months. The leave granted 2d Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st Inf., is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., July 16.)

A troop of the 3d Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, to be selected by the post commander, and Companies F, (Capt. Stone), and D, (Capt. Eltonhead), 21st Inf., from Plattsburg Barracks, will encamp with the National Guard of Vermont at Burlington at their annual muster, from Aug. 17 to Aug. 22, 1896. The whole squadron of the 3d Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, except a small guard under a commissioned officer, to remain as guard at the post, will join the Vermont troops at the review at the encampment at Burlington. The troops designated for this service will march to and from Burlington. (S. O. 159, D. E., July 10.)

#### JOHNNY, GET YOUR PICK.

Dr. Lyman W. Denton, who holds the chair of political economy in the Northwestern Christian College at Excelsior, Minn., recently used the following language in a lecture on the labor problem:

"The army of Rome made the roads of Rome, and the roads of Rome made Rome. Let's gather wisdom from the lessons of the past. Good roads are in urgent demand. Why not make the United States Army, which is now a useless burden to the toilers of America, a productive factor in our public economy, by putting them to work at making good roads? I would stop feeding Coxey's army and the United States Army in idleness. I would place the roads of the United States, under the supervision of the Army of the United States, then issue a call for volunteers, and transfer Coxey's army to the Army of the United States. I would transform these two mighty burdens into one grand army of helpfulness."

#### REMARKABLE MILITARY RIFLE SHOOTING.

English exchanges bring accounts of some remarkable rifle shooting done in England recently by Pvt. J. Garrud, of the 2d V. B., East Surrey Regiment. It was at the annual prize meeting of the North London Rifle Club at Ilford range, and was with the Martini-Henry rifle. The shooting was at 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each range. His score was as follows:

200 yards	5	5	5	5	5	4	34
500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	35
600 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	35

Total ..... 104  
Pvt. Garrud took one sighting shot at 200 yards,

which counted 4: at 500 yards his sighting shot was a bull's-eye; at 600 yards he scored an outer with his sighting shot, but his score at that range was a clean one.

The conditions of the match permit any position, and it is assumed that either the sitting or prone position was adopted at the first range, instead of off-hand, as would be done in this country. The score is said to be the best on record with the Martini-Henry rifle under the conditions named.

#### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., Major General Nelson A. Miles.  
Department of the East, Governors Island, N. Y., Major General Thomas H. Ruger.  
Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., Major General Wesley Merritt.  
Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., Brigadier General John R. Brooke.  
Department of the Colorado, Denver, Col., Brigadier General Frank Wheaton.  
Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Brigadier General E. S. Otis.  
Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., Brigadier General J. W. Forsyth.  
Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., Brigadier General Zenas R. Bliss.  
Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, F, G and K, Ft. Riley, Kan.; B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, O. T.; I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.  
2D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. E, G, H and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D and F, Ft. Riley, Kan.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; C, E, F and G, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, D, G and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, C, I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. D, E, F and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; C, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; H, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer; D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, B, C, E, F and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; A and C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and F, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah; D and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. C, D, F, H and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, G, I and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H and M, Davids Island, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. B, D and G, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; C and M, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Ft. Riley, Kan.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. E and H, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; D and L, Jackson Bks.; La.; C, Ft. Washington Bks., D. C.; A and G, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I and K, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, G, I and M, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Riley, Kan.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A, C, D, F, I, L and M, Presidio of San Francisco; B and K, Alcatraz Island; G, Ft. Monroe; E, Ft. Mason; H, Ft. Canby.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, D, E and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A, B and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2d INFANTRY.—Headqs. and Co.'s A, E, F and H—at Fort Keogh, Mont.; B and C, Fort Harrison, Mont.; D and G, Fort Yates, N. Dak.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, F and G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; C, Boise Bks., Idaho; D, E and H, Ft. Spokane, Wash.

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo.

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Madison Bks., N. Y.

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11th INFANTRY.—Headqs. B, C, E and G, Little Rock, Ark.; Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; A and G, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Columbus Barracks, O.

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, C, D and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. and entire regiment, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

22d INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C, F, G and H, B and E, A and D, Ft. Crook, Neb.

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D, Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, R, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; B, Ft. Grant, Ariz.

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B, E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

\*Indian troop.

†Light batteries.



**BLACK, STARR & FROST**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**BALL, BLACK & CO.,**  
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER  
AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES  
AND FANCY GOODS. Will give SPECIAL  
ATTENTION to ALL ORDERS BY MAIL; also  
FOR GOODS OUTSIDE OF OUR LINE.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the  
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can  
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,**  
**ARTISTS' MATERIALS**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—221 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

**7th Regt. Band and Orchestra**  
N. G. S. N. Y.  
**W. B. ROGERS, Leader.**  
Office—51 WEST 28th ST., NEW YORK.

**CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.**  
GEORGE HAMLIN,  
President.  
36 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.  
Choice Old Claret, White Wines,  
Grape Brandy, Port, Sherry, Muscatel, Etc.  
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

**FINE WINES, HAVANA CIGARS.**  
**FANCY GROCERIES.**  
**ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.**  
57th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 4th STREET.  
130 Chambers Street, New York.  
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

**HYGEIA**  
**Sparkling Distilled Water Co.**  
349, 351 and 353 W. 12th Street, New York.  
**Hygeia Club Soda,**  
**Hygeia Ginger Ale,**  
**Hygeia Sarsaparilla.**

Correspondence with Officers in Charge of Post Exchanges Solicited.  
All our products made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a basis,  
and are adapted for any climate.

MRS. LOUISE KIMBALL, purchasing agent, 172 West 95th St.  
N. Y. City. References furnished.

MISS HELEN N. ROBERTS, purchasing agent, 1705 West  
Norris St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**U. S.** Army Standard Signal Corps Heliographs and  
Field Glasses; Special Artillery Anemometers, etc.  
Write to J. P. FRIEZ, 107 East German St., BALTIMORE, MD

**Edward M. Power, MERCHANT TAILOR, ARMY & NAVY**  
**UNIFORMS.**  
216 SANDS STREET, BROOKLYN.

**LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors.**  
**ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.**  
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.  
Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

The new \$25,000 gate at the New York Navy Yard, at  
the foot of Sand street, is now completed, and it is an  
exceptionally handsome entrance. The old gate on York  
street has been closed.

Maj. Gen. Franklin had a narrow escape from an en-  
forced trip to Richmond during our civil war, having  
eluded his rebel captors after a manner which reminds  
one of the stories of adventures among the Indians on  
the border, in the early days of our history. After being  
taken from the train on the Philadelphia and Baltimore  
Railroad on Monday, July 16, 1864, Gen. Franklin was  
put into a carriage with others and driven across Mary-  
land to Reistertown, where the Confederate raiders ar-  
rived about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and immediately  
bivouacked for the night. The General was put in  
charge of a captain and two men, who, unfortunately for  
them, fell sound asleep, while their captive confined  
himself to feigning sleep. As soon as he saw evidence

## KEEP'S SHIRTS

fit well, wear well and look well. Not because we say  
so, but because they do. They are made in the largest  
and best equipped shirt factory in the world. Made un-  
der a perfect system by skilled workmen and women.  
Made of the best linen and the best muslin—absolutely  
best. Made to measure, 6 for \$9; laundered, 6 for \$10.  
Booklet free.

KEEP MFG. COMPANY, 809-811 Broadway, New York.

**DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED INSTANTLY**  
Our INVISIBLE TUBE CUSHIONS help when all else fails,  
as glasses help eyes. Self Adjusting. NO PAIN. Whispers  
heard. Send to F. M. LEE, 553 E. 7th St., N. Y. for free book. Office Trial Free

**HAIR HEALTH RENEWS YOUTHFUL COLOR**  
GRAY HAIR, Covers Bald Spots, Stops Dandruff, Hair Falling, Scalp  
Disease, Don't Stain Skin, Best Hair Dressing, etc. postpaid. Send to  
London Supply Co. 651 Broadway, New York. See Hair Book & Hair Cream with FREE

**A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE**  
**YALE MIXTURE.**  
Made by MARBURG BROS.,  
The American Tobacco Co., Successors.  
**A Delightful Blend of**  
St. James' Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine  
Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Ex-  
tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-  
brated Brand "Pickings."

that his guards were insensible, Gen. Franklin moved  
cautiously off, hesitating at first lest his guards might  
only be watching for an excuse for shooting him. Satis-  
fied on this point he shot across the fields, jumping the  
fences and making off in the direction which he supposed  
led to Baltimore. He was on the sick list and after travel-  
ing for about three-quarters of an hour his strength, ow-  
ing to his weak state, gave out, and he concealed himself in  
a thick wood, where he lay for the remainder of the  
night and all the next day, frequently seeing the rebel  
scouts beating the bushes and woods in search of him.  
Before it seemed quite safe he was driven from his hid-  
ing place by hunger and thirst. He was then fortunate  
enough to fall into the hands of some Union citizens,  
who provided for his wants and concealed him in their  
house until they had an opportunity to send him to Balti-  
more.

The Chicago "Post" reports an interview with Lieut.  
Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., who was found at the Auditor-  
ium Annex. While speaking of the coming Presidential  
election, he stated that he had never cast a vote in his  
life. This, in his opinion, was due to the diplomacy which  
a high military officer must observe. Another objection  
to voting was his constant absence from his home. Gen.  
Schofield denies that the number of Indians is greatly  
decreasing, and that the depopulation is spreading rap-  
idly on the reservations. He believes the Indian race will  
eventually commingle with the white race and that all  
traces of their former savagery will be obliterated in this  
manner. The General visited the reservations not very  
long ago and says that the Indians are so far advanced  
in civilization that they would soon use the bicycle.  
Horse races and foot races were the only sports indulged  
in. Nothing so barbarous as the football game or the  
prize fight is to be seen on the reservations. Lacrosse is  
a native game with the Canadian Indians and is still ob-  
served. Gen. Schofield hesitated when asked to express  
his opinion of President Cleveland's official actions to-  
ward foreign nations from a military point of view. "It  
wouldn't be good judgment on my part to criticize the  
President when I was until recently his nearest adviser  
on military affairs. He is a man of great qualities and  
has been the gold-money exponent of the Democratic  
party from the very outset. He has been both wise and  
just."

Emperor William's speech on the occasion of the  
launching of the new German battleship Kaiser Fried-  
rich III. at Wilhelmshaven on Wednesday, July 1, has  
met with an echo of hearty approval throughout the em-  
pire which foreshadows popular assent to a large in-  
crease of the German navy, one of the chief of the  
Kaiser's desires. The "Tageblatt," in an article upon this  
subject, expresses belief that the Reichstag will certainly  
vote to grant the requisite amount of money to create a  
powerful navy, and thus satisfy the wishes of the  
Emperor. The Admiralty are preparing plans and esti-  
mates for the construction of six first-class ironclad bat-  
tleships and credits for the building of these vessels will  
be asked from the Reichstag upon the opening of its  
session in November.

Military boarding schools seem to be growing in popu-  
lar esteem, and deservedly so, no doubt, for the reason  
that they train the minds and bodies of their pupils at  
the same time. The strictness of the discipline which is  
maintained in them has a lasting good effect on the  
character of the graduates. None know this better than  
the military readers of the "Journal."

Among the many excellent military schools now ad-  
vertising in the "Journal" will be found the Shattuck  
School, Faribault, Minn. It was among the first estab-  
lished in the West. Its rector now is the Rev. James  
Dobbins, D. D., who is among our leading educators.  
The Commandant is Lieut. A. T. Abbott, U. S. A., re-  
tired. Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom, Insp. Gen., speaks very  
highly of the fine appearance and efficiency of the corps  
at Faribault in his report under date of May 15.

The Kansas City "Times" says: "The effort made some  
time ago by Montana people to prevent the Army from

taking the Crees to Canada by getting out a writ of  
habeas corpus in the State courts has failed. The court,  
upon hearing the arguments, held that a State court had  
no right to determine whether an Army officer is acting  
under the authority of the United States. Maj. J. M. J.  
Sanno, 7th Inf., has charge of the transfer of the Indians  
to within the Canadian lines, and this duty he has about  
accomplished."

## RETIRING OFFICERS.

A reference to our "Army Gazette" shows the appoint-  
ment of the board which is to examine certain officers  
for retirement, whose names are also given there. The  
board is to hold its meeting for organization on the 10th  
of August, and will then thereafter meet at the call of  
the president, Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the  
Department of the Missouri. The other members of the  
board are Brig. Gen. J. R. Brooke, Col. J. F. Wade, 5th  
Cav.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Forwood, Deputy Surg. Gen.,  
and Maj. C. DeWitt, Surg. The Secretary gave orders  
for the appointment of the board just before his de-  
parture for the North on Friday last, and since that  
time the officers of the Adjutant General's Office and  
the Surgeon General's Office have been wrestling with  
the problem of the officers to be detailed as its members.  
It was generally believed that beside Maj. Gen. Merritt,  
who was known as the officer to be designated as pres-  
ident, the second member would be either Brig. Gen.  
Brooke or Brig. Gen. Otis. Gen. Brooke is now engaged  
on an inspection tour in his Department, but the author-  
ities were able to secure his assignment to this tempo-  
rary duty without inconveniencing him greatly, and he  
was therefore ordered. It may be that Brig. Gen. Otis  
will after all have to be assigned to temporary duty as  
member of the board. This may be brought about by a  
protest which Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., who is to  
be one of the officers examined, may make to being  
examined by an officer who has made a recommendation  
as his commanding officer in his case. In this event the  
probabilities are that Gen. Otis would be assigned to duty  
on the board.

Information has reached Washington through the  
friends of Col. Crofton that he intends to vigorously  
fight this move looking to his retirement. Col. Crofton's  
case is peculiar in view of the expressed determination  
of the authorities to transfer him to the retired list, if not  
now, in December next, when he reaches the age of  
sixty-two years. At that age the law gives the Pres-  
ident the option to retire him. In case the board should  
recommend Col. Crofton's retirement, no doubt exists that  
the recommendation would be approved. There are four  
other field officers who will appear before the board:  
Lieut. Col. J. H. Bradford, 17th Inf.; Maj. A. S. B.  
Keyes, 3d Cav.; Maj. John Darling, 5th Art., and Maj.  
J. G. Turnbull, 1st Art. Five officers of less rank will  
also appear before the board.

In addition to the officers at present ordered up for  
examination, there are good reasons for believing that  
Secretary Lamont contemplates ordering others to ap-  
pear who were not caught in the recent drag-net investi-  
gation. There are a number of officers on sick leave  
whom he may consider fit subjects for the consideration  
of a retiring board. In addition the Department is mak-  
ing an examination of its records with a view to ascer-  
taining if there are any officers still on the active list  
who have ever been recommended for retirement. If a  
medical examination of these officers convinces the au-  
thorities that they can with propriety still be considered  
as possible subjects for a retiring board, they will prob-  
ably be ordered to report to the Merritt Board. At present  
there are twenty-one vacancies on the limited retired list.  
It seems to be Secretary Lamont's ambition to fill them.  
The Secretary is anxious to make places for the addi-  
tional 2d Lieutenants, who recently graduated from the  
Academy, as well as for the candidates for commission  
among the enlisted men.

The War Department has just received all the en-  
listment returns for the month of June and a general state-  
ment has been gotten up showing the enlistments which  
have been made since the new recruiting system went  
into operation. During June, the reports show that a  
total of 779 men were enlisted, a little less than half of  
the various posts. This is a slight increase over the  
month of May, during which 749 men enlisted. Ap-  
praisal was still lower, being 697, and March dropped to 590.  
There were 431 enlistments during February, 590 during  
January, and 673 in December. Of these figures the  
most interesting fact perhaps is that which shows that  
the majority of enlistments each month were made by  
recruiting officers stationed in the various cities. For in-  
stance, the table of recruits for the month of December  
shows that of the 673 men enlisted, 384 were drawn from  
the cities. January and February witnessed the enlist-  
ment of more men at the posts, but the remaining months  
found the recruiting offices ahead. The authorities are  
very well satisfied with the operation of the new system  
and believe that its effect has been to increase the char-  
acter of the personnel. At the present time, the strength  
of the Army is about 600 less than its maximum force of  
25,000 men.

The sports which were to have taken place at For-  
Reno July 4 were postponed until the 6th on account of  
a rain storm. The prizes were numerous, and in addi-  
tion thereto the company making the most points was to  
receive a large oil painting entitled "Cavalry and Artil-  
lery in Action." Co. A won it. Lieuts. Van Vliet and  
Lackey were the judges. In the afternoon a game of base-  
ball was played between the officers and non-commis-  
sioned officers. The latter won by a score of 30 to 37.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$5 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4 each copy; clubs ordering 10 or more, \$3 each copy. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of club rates is strictly limited to personal subscriptions. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign Postage, \$1 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the "Journal."

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
Bennett Bldg., 93 to 101 Nassau St., New York.

## To Advertisers.

The "Army and Navy Journal" has much the largest circulation of any service periodical in the United States, and it reaches a class of readers all over the world not easily accessible by other mediums.

Standard of Measurement: 14 Agate lines to the inch. Standard width columns (four on page), \$5.00 per line per annum, \$3.00 per line six months, \$2.00 per line three months, 80 cts. per line one month, 25 cts. per line one issue; reading notices, 50 cts. per line, Agate. Editorial page (three columns on page), \$8.00 per line per annum, \$5.00 per line six months, \$3.00 per line three months, \$1.25 per line one month, 40 cts. per line one issue.

## WHAT THE COUNTRY OWES TO WEST POINT.

A distinguished representative of the State of Massachusetts in the United States Senate is reported to have expressed his special astonishment at the literary ability shown by Gen. Grant in his "Memoirs," because he had found the General strangely ignorant of literature, even the literature of his own profession. Fortunately, we have Gen. Grant's own version of the conversation from which this impression was derived. It occurred at a public dinner, where the General sat next to the Senator, who showed a disposition to a critical investigation of his neighbor, such as a naturalist bestows upon a rare specimen of the animal kingdom. Now, himself, his doings, and his characteristics, were the themes of all others that least interested the healthy-minded soldier, and his attention was besides, at the moment, eagerly directed elsewhere, so when he was asked What he thought of Napier's Peninsular War. "Napier, who is Napier?" was the answer. "I thought that would settle the Senator," said Gen. Grant, in telling the story at home, and it did. A thick fog settled over the Senatorial apprehension of the great soldier's capacity, and not even the charm of the "Memoirs" could dispel his impression of uncultivated ability.

And yet Gen. Grant was a well educated man, as every man must be who passes through the course at the Military Academy with reasonable credit. The curriculum of that institution is undoubtedly deficient in some things that form an essential part of the curriculum of other institutions of learning, but the methods of instruction are more exacting than any other, and the discipline is so rigorous that it is impossible for any man to remain in the institution and shirk study. The effort is to avoid mere memorizing, to teach the novice soldiers, to look beyond the verbal statement of the textbooks, to command principles and to express them in their own way in the clearest, most concise language. Not that this method is peculiar to West Point, but the independent position of the faculty of that institution, and the division of the classes into small sections, give unusual opportunity for its application.

There is no mystery, therefore, to one who understands the subject, in the display of literary ability on the part of a graduate of the United States Military Academy.

Training in literary expression is not even incidental to the purpose of military instruction, but literature is the growth not of methods, but of minds, and it is formed not by cultivating tricks of style, but by the training that combines experience and observation with study. Not all of our university graduates are men of high mental training, but in a comparison of one institution with another, in this respect the Military Academy would rank very high. Who but a soldier, and one trained in capacity for expression could have written Capt. J. G. Bourke's account of a night attack on Indians, described by the "Atlantic Monthly" as one of the most thrilling bits of war narrative, "Without exception the very best description of an Indian battle yet to be found in American literature?"

The healthy and thorough going Americanism of Capt. Bourke's book on "Frontier Indian Warfare" further claims the admiration of the "Atlantic." But this is a distinguishing characteristic not of the man, but of his class. Nowhere in all this country is there an institution like the service academies or the Army and Navy where tradition and association combine with direct instruction to enforce the lesson of devotion to the honor and integrity of the nation as the highest of earthly duties. Where else is the expression of respect for the emblem of our sovereignty—the flag—made part of the daily duty, from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same? As the light illumines the hills to the eastward, across the Hudson, the morning gun proclaims to the young cadet at West Point the glory of the Republic it is his honor and duty to serve—even

to the extreme, as sharp experience has taught many a graduate, of death, mutilation and even torture, such as the Inquisition in its worst days never excelled. Again, as the evening light fades in the west, the novice soldier is reminded of the reverence he is expected to show for the flag whenever it is unfurled in his presence. And officers and men on duty at every Army post have a similar training in reverence for the flag. Next to his devotion to the flag is the graduate's loyalty to the institution where his deepest and most abiding impressions were obtained. This amounts almost to a cult, and accounts for the sharp criticism to which academicians have been subjected by such soldiers as Benjamin F. Butler. The complaint that West Pointers are in a certain sense clannish, is undoubtedly well founded. The ties that unite men educated under the same conditions and in association, are strengthened in their case by the fact that the influence of training and association, instead of being limited to four years, as is the case with graduates of other institutions, is continued through life. They are further strengthened by the nature of the common experience calculated in time of war or frontier dangers to bring out the noblest characteristics of manhood, and to bring men together in comradeship, like that of David and Jonathan, whose love surpassed the love of woman. The country has gained much from this esprit de corps in the stimulus it has given to patriotic sacrifices, but it is hardly aware of the full measure of its debt.

One of the striking features of our civil war was the reconciliation between the contending forces that followed almost immediately upon the proclamation of peace. Whatever strife and bitterness have arisen since the surrender at Appomattox between the sections that for a time divided the American union, they are in no way chargeable to the influence of military training or military sentiment. Mutual respect and confidence between the soldiers of the two armies resulted from their common experiences in battle and bivouac, and when hostilities ceased, the men who had exchanged coffee and tobacco across the picket lines, found themselves in closer sympathy with one another than with the civilian elements North and South. A new type of American known as the "veteran" had been evolved, and his influence in hastening the existing era of good feeling has been very marked. Political intrigues for the control of the soldier vote may have resulted in a different impression, but it is a mistaken impression.

It was not the soldiers, then, who needed reconciliation at the end of the war, but the civilians. Partisan animosities continued to divide after the swords were sheathed, and social reconciliation required the healing processes of time and free intercourse; but the guns of Appomattox and Durham had hardly ceased to sound when bitterness disappeared from the hearts of our professional soldiers, and from the hearts of the volunteers, who were completely controlled by military sentiment.

Not until the events of our period of sectional contention are viewed in the perspective of history will it be understood how much this result was due to the existence in this unmilitary country of a small body of professional soldiers, who, at the close of our civil war, were the controlling element North and South. It was this class of men, soldiers by instinct, by training, and by habit of thought, who created the Army sentiment that kept military differences strictly within professional limitations, and eliminated from the strife the unsoldierly element of personal hostility. A parallel experience is found in the contentions at the bar, where the animosities of disputing clients are in a measure tempered by the common sentiment of professional sympathy between contending counsel.

The existence of this restraining influence in the professional conduct of civil controversies is well understood, but it was most strongly marked in the experience of professional soldiers at the time of our civil war. Common experience and like training established a strong bond between men whose choice of the same profession indicated a correspondence of mental type, and they were further united by their love for the same alma mater; by their inheritance of the same professional traditions, and to a large extent, by personal acquaintance and associations that made them chums and comrades in the very closest sense. It was "Sam Grant" and "Bob Lee," "Tecump. Sherman" and "Joe Johnston" who settled our differences at Appomattox and Durham station; not the gentlemen with sounding military titles who signed the protocols exchanged at these two places.

Gen. Grant, in his "Memoirs," tells us that during his four years at West Point he was brought into association with more than fifty men who afterward became Generals on one side or the other, many of them holding high command. "I had also served with and known in Mexico," he tells us, "Lee, J. E. Johnston, A. S. Johnston, Holmes Herbert, and a number of others on the Confederate side."

The result was seen when the two great leaders of the contending forces were again brought face to face in the little farm house at Appomattox, after years of separation and armed strife. They fell at once into a conversation upon old army matters—a conversation which became so pleasant and absorbing, as Gen. Grant records, that he almost forgot the object of the meeting until Lee called his attention to it. There was an entire absence of the exultation of victory, and the dominant thought in the General's mind was that of regret at the humiliation he was compelled to inflict upon an old comrade. He was "sad and depressed." "I felt," he says, "like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly, and had suffered so much for a cause, though that cause

was, I believe, one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and one for which there was least excuse." The attempt to fire a salute of a hundred guns in honor of the victory was promptly checked by Grant. Instead, he mounted his horse the next morning and rode across the lines for a friendly chat with Gen. Lee. Officers of the regular Army hastened after him to make a call upon old Army friends, and the representatives of the old Army in both commands "seemed to enjoy the meeting as much as though they had been friends separated for a long time while fighting battles under the same flag." Longstreet had been at Grant's wedding; Cadmus Wilcox was his groomsman; Heth was a subaltern with him in the Mexican War. Others who met him under these furled flags for the first time in many years, had served with him in garrison. Sheridan, Ingalls, and Seth Williams went with him into the hostile camp, and returned bringing with them nearly every officer of high rank in the rebel army. They shook hands "cordially with the men whom they had met in many a battle, or with whom they had earlier shared tent and blanket on the Indian trail or the Mexican frontier; with classmates of West Point and some friends of boyhood. Some shed tears as they hugged each other after years of separation and strife."

It required no process of reconciliation to once more unite these men in cordial relations. While each and all of them had done their full part as soldiers, loyal to the cause they espoused, they had never for a moment been enemies in any personal sense. And the re-establishment of their old relations had a powerful influence in creating an Army sentiment that greatly assisted in the work of national reconciliation.

Consider how different might have been the result had political generalship been in control on the critical occasion. The spirit in which the surrendered armies would have been dealt with is indicated by the fact that it required the whole might of Grant's great reputation thrown into the scale against the influence of the civilian Secretary of War Stanton to save Robert E. Lee from ignominious treatment. Does any one doubt now as to the unhappy result which would have followed a series of such attempts at punishment as that for which Jefferson Davis was chosen as the special victim?

Thus the great advantage the country derives from its possession of even a small body of professional soldiers was shown not only in the contests of the battlefield, but in the wise gathering of the fruits of victory, in which Southern graduates of the Military Academy joined with Northern in a harmonious accord.

The largest part of the appropriation made by Congress for the fortifications of the coasts of the United States is to be expended on the Atlantic coast. The Gulf coast is second and the Pacific slope is a good third. Secretary Lamont and Brig. Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, have been holding repeated conferences for some weeks past and this is the result of their deliberations. Some of the Northern cities are also to receive attention, but the bulk of the money set aside for the Atlantic coast is to be expended on New York and cities south of it. Very little has been spent for years on fortifications at points below New York, and this is especially true of the Gulf coast, where a number of populous and wealthy cities are open to attack at the hands of an enemy. Behind the Secretary's decision with regard to the expenditure of more money on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts than on the Pacific slope is said to be the desire to get the country in readiness in case of a war with Spain. The possibility of a conflict with this nation is always open, in view of the delicacy of the Cuban question, and just as the Navy Department has been getting its service in condition for an emergency, so is the War Department turning its attention to our Eastern and Southern coasts for the purpose of affording them some protection in case of trouble. It is not anticipated by the authorities that such a conflict will come, but they still think it advisable to be in readiness should an emergency arise. Secretary Lamont declines to permit the publication of a list of the places where fortifications will be constructed under the last appropriation bill, but the general outline above given is correct.

The Secretary has issued the advertisements for guns authorized by the last naval appropriation law. The advertisements call for forgings for fifty 6-inch guns, forty-two of which are for the three proposed battleships. The remainder are for the auxiliary cruisers. Bids will also be invited for thirty-five 5-inch guns, twenty 4-inch guns and two 8-inch guns, all for the auxiliary cruisers. An appropriation was made by Congress for reserve guns for the ships of the Navy, and in accordance with the authority therein granted, the advertisement will invite proposals for furnishing the Government with forgings for two 12-inch guns and two 13-inch guns. The additional twelve 13-inch guns for the proposed battleships will not be advertised for probably until the fall.

Some interesting experiments are being conducted by 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, of the Army Signal Corps, with lanterns, designed to take the place of the torch in signaling. For the past five years experiments have been conducted with a view to securing a lantern of some kind to act as a substitute for the torch, but so far ill-success has attended all the efforts of the signal officers. The lanterns with which Lieut. Reber is experimenting have aluminum bases and their reflectors have parabolic surfaces. They are of two sizes. The largest one has given very satisfactory results for distances of twenty-five miles.



## NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

The schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for the week ending July 18, is as follows:  
First, second, third and fourth committees, tactical games; first, second, third and fourth committees, tactical situations; "Naval Tactics," Capt. Taylor; "Coast Defense," Comdr. Goodrich; first, second, third and fourth committees, consideration of international law situation; first, second, third and fourth committees, war charts; "The Torpedo in Warfare," Lieut. Hutchins; "Electrical Appliances on Shipboard," Comdr. W. Maynard; tactical game, interior waters; second committee, the red, fourth committee, the blue; strategic situation.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

The Detroit (Mich.), Naval Militia, in command of Lieut. Comdr. G. Wilkes, returned to Detroit from their practice cruise on the U. S. S. Michigan on July 11. When the vessel started on July 6 the men were practically given immediate charge of the ship, and, with the exception of five deckhands, the engineer and fireman and Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze, U. S. N., were in complete control. On board were Asst. Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, Gov. Rich, Lieut. A. J. Niblack, U. S. N., Adj. Gen. W. S. Green, and Asst. Adj. Gen. W. W. Cook. The reserves were drilled in all parts of the ship, the officers were questioned as to naval maneuvers, and the drills of the company were inquired into. At Port Huron the inspecting party left the ship, Secretary McAdoo stating as he left the ship that there are two new 3-inch rifles that he will present to the company shortly. There were drills for fire quarters, abandoned ship and away when Mackinac Island was reached, and the reserves marched to the old fort barracks and pitched camp, and the regular routine of camp life commenced. Target practice was held. Half the reserves were detailed for sub-caliber and half for boat practice, and they changed places. In the sub-caliber practice some phenomenal shooting at targets 200 feet away was made. The target was supported by a piece of gas pipe, and both target and gas pipe were riddled with shot. A canvas target was placed 1,000 feet away from the ship. In forty minutes 150 shots were fired, two shots piercing the mast that held the target, badly splintering the wood, and a large number of shots cutting holes through the canvas. The tour of duty proved highly satisfactory. In all fifty-eight men and ten officers took the cruise. Lieut. Comdr. Gilbert Wilkes was in command, and acted as executive officer. Dr. D. L. Parker was surgeon and Truman H. Newberry navigator, and Prof. M. E. Cooley engineer. Lieut. Cyrus H. Lothrop was in charge of the first division, with Lieut. H. B. Joy, J. G., and Ensign F. D. Standish. In command of the second division was Lieut. H. M. Campbell, with Ensign F. W. Hodges and Ensign Strathern Hendrie, who was also signal officer. These were the officers of the Michigan: Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze, in command; Lieut. A. Mertz, executive officer; Lieut. H. B. Wilson, navigator; Ensign F. Marble and W. D. Brotherton; P. A. Engr. R. I. Reid; Surg. A. G. Cabell; Paymr. E. D. Ryan.

The Michigan carried just half her regular crew. The remainder, thirty-seven men, were left at Fort Wayne, in charge of Ensign L. A. Kiser.

## WAR TERRORS FOR SPAIN.

(From the New York Sun.)

In the seventeen months during which the Cuban revolt has lasted Spain has lost over 60,000 of her soldiers in Cuba and has expended nearly \$200,000,000 in the prosecution of the war. The strain is one which would try the strength of a powerful and wealthy nation, and it is one under which Spain, in her weakness and poverty, groans within hearing of all the world. Italy, which is in a less grievous plight than Spain, was forced to put a stop to her war in Abyssinia this year, after a brief campaign of disaster, by reason of her lack of funds and her loss of men, and it has become evident that Spain also must speedily retire from a conflict in which she has sacrificed life and treasure to an extent that must very soon reduce her to debility without hope of recovery.

It has been made manifest by recent intelligence from Madrid that Spain has become utterly weary of the prolonged contention in Cuba, and is consumed with a desire for its termination in some manner. The feeling of the country first found expression in the doleful message of the Queen Regent two months ago; and since that time it has been voiced by members of the Government, and in the Cortes, and in the press, and in the discomfited Army, and in all official circles. There has been no hopeful news for Spain since the outbreak of the war; the promises of the functionaries who have successfully held the office of Captain General at Havana have been broken; Weyler's incompetence has brought dishonor upon Spanish arms; the Government cannot raise money for the war, and has had to submit to humiliating terms to obtain a petty loan from the Rothschilds; the resources of the country are mortgaged, and there are ominous mutterings from the unpaid troops in Cuba. Above all, the nation mourns its dead, who have fallen ingloriously in the far-off tropical island to which they were transported. In tens of thousands of Spanish homes, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, there are tears for the lost, for the young men buried in lonesome Cuban graves, for sons who were the prides of their parents, and for fathers who were the mainstay of their children. There is grief for the wounded and for the thousands who have been sent back in ruined health to their native land. Terrible is the strain upon the Government, but more painful by far is that of the suffering Spanish people.

The desertions from the Spanish Army in Cuba have been numbered by the thousand. There is a record of fourteen Spanish Generals who have left Cuba for Spain under various pretexts, and there are on file at Havana the names of nearly 400 officers who have applied for leave to return to Spain. Not a few regiments are in a state of demoralization. Every Spanish camp is ravaged by disease, and death stalks along the trocha, which has become a burying ground.

The latest advices received here from Havana by the Marine Hospital service confirm other reports of the alarm, almost amounting to panic, which exists in the Spanish Army on account of the rapid increase of yellow fever this month and the high rate of mortality among the sufferers from it. There is ground for the apprehension that the Army will be thrice decimated by the epidemic in July and August. The record is a painful one, and Surg. Gen. Wyman is fully apprised of it.

The unfortunate Army can find no rest, even in this season of distress. The insurgent columns under Gomez,

Antonio Maceo, Garcia, and the other leaders are constantly making assaults upon the Spanish camps and detachments. Within the past four weeks there have been between forty and fifty fights, in some of which more than a thousand combatants were engaged, and it may be said that not a day has passed without skirmishing. At every opportunity for an attack the insurgents are ready to meet Spain. As they are natives of the island and they do not suffer from epidemics as do the imported Spanish troops. The experiences of the Spanish Army in Cuba this summer are of a wretched kind.

Why such experiences? Only because the monarchy of Spain is determined to retain its hold upon a distant island which can never again be of use to it. Only because a fantastic Spanish pride would be humbled by relinquishing the control of that island and permitting its people to establish their independence. Only because of the avarice of a few pecunious aristocrats, for whom the island has long been a source of revenue.

The tragedy is for Spain, not less than for Cuba. Some of the Spanish statesmen are now urging the Government to grant reforms to Cuba, even while the revolt is active, under the belief that thus the war might be brought to an end. The belief is groundless. Any offer of reform would be rejected by the insurgents. The Cubans will retire from the field only when they have won their independence. The proposition made by Señor Moret in the Cortes and "El Liberal," of Madrid, are impossible of execution. When the revolt began a year and a half ago it was too late for them.

The local administration in Cuba broke down long ago. The power of raising money in Cuba for military purposes came to an end long ago. It is only through the maintenance of a reign of terror at Havana and Matanzas that any kind of public order is preserved there.

The outlook for Spain is gloomy. The prospects for Capt. Gen. Weyler are darker than they were when he landed at Havana five months ago. Spain has promised to reinforce his army with 40,000 new troops next October; but these reinforcements will all be needed to fill the gaps made in the ranks by battle and disease. The Army in Cuba, even when 125,000 strong, was unable to win any success, and it cannot again be brought up to that strength without draining Spain. Besides, Spain's ability to furnish the reinforcements must be dependent upon her ability to procure the money for their transportation and support. The times are cheerless for Spain in Cuba.

Spain has searched all Europe for a friend in this time of her straits. Not one has she found anywhere. Not a helper has given any sign of coming to her relief. The few expressions of sympathy for her in her trials are meaningless. She is told that she must fight her own battles, win if she can, and give up the conflict when overmastered. The Dutch, French and English money lenders close their strong boxes when Spain asks for a loan; she is unable to offer them any satisfactory security. Spain's credit is poorer than that of any other European country. One might think that Spain's pride would not be much more lowered if the insurgents were to drive her out of Cuba, from which she will yet have to get out, regardless of all her pride.

This nineteenth century has been a ruinous period in the history of Spain. Soon after the opening of it her American colonies, vast in their magnitude and their wealth, began to rise in revolt. At the close of the century the last of her American colonies is engaged in a revolt, which, as it would seem, she cannot suppress. All the way from Mexico to Argentina, one after another of her magnificent American possessions shook off the yoke after defeating her Armies. Only little Cuba remains for her as the century approaches its end. She cannot hold Cuba any more than she could hold the other domains on this side of the sea which once belonged to her Kings. Spain is doomed in Cuba just as she was in all other parts of Spanish America.

Spain is fighting in the last ditch of what she used to describe as her "ultramarine empire." The trocha that she has constructed near Havana is that ditch. It is menaced from the west by the fierce horsemen of Maceo, and from the east by those of Gomez, either of whom may any day drive into Havana all that there is of Spanish sovereignty in America. When once driven there the end of that sovereignty is at hand.

Spain has, indeed, got a terrible lesson in America between the opening and the close of the nineteenth century. In that lesson, there is a warning to all other Governments which would build their power upon tyranny and corruption, upon royalty and aristocracy.

## ROLL OF COMMANDERIES LOYAL LEGION, JULY 1, 1896.

State of	Recorder.	Address.
Pennsylvania.	Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. P. Nicholson.	130 S. 7th St., Phila.
New York.	Ac. Asst. Paym. A. N. Binkman.	140 Nassau St., N. Y.
Maine.	Bvt. Maj. Henry S. Burrage.	Oxford Bldg. Portland
Massachusetts.	Col. Arnold A. Rand.	19 Milk St., Boston.
California.	Bvt. Lt.-Col. W. R. Smedberg.	314 Cal. St., San Fran.
Wisconsin.	1st Lieut. A. Ross Houston.	Milwaukee.
Illinois.	Capt. Roswell H. Mason.	20 Tribune Bldg. Chic.
Dist. of Colum.	Bvt. Maj. Wm. P. Huxford.	Atlantic Bldg. Wash.
Ohio.	Maj. William H. Chamberlin.	64 W. 4th St., Cincinn.
Michigan.	Bvt. Col. James T. Sterling.	Detroit.
Minnesota.	Bvt. Maj. Geo. Q. White.	26 West'n Av. St. Paul
Oregon.	Maj. William M. Calk.	Cham. Com. Portland
Missouri.	Capt. William R. Hodges.	Laclede Bldg. St. Louis
Nebraska.	Maj. Thaddeus S. Clarkson.	Omaha.
Kansas.	Capt. Eben Swift.	Fort Leavenworth.
Iowa.	1st Lt. & Adj. Jos. W. Muffy.	Des Moines.
Colorado.	1st Lieut. James R. Saville.	94 Kitteridge Bg. Deny.
Indiana.	Col. Z. A. Smith.	41 When Bg. Indianap.
Washington.	Lieut.-Commander J. E. Noel.	Tacoma.
Vermont.	1st Lieut. Wm. L. Greenleaf.	Burlington.

The War Department has contracted for two tugs for the use of Gen. Ruger, Department of the East, one at New York and the other at Hampton Roads, to cost \$10,000 each.

In a recent book on "Mechanism in Men-of-War," by R. C. Oldknow, R. N., the author considers it probable that steel will in future be superseded by aluminum; slightly alloyed, it is the ideal metal for all castings where great strength is not required. "Aluminum" is told also that the German Government has decided, after the teachings of the Chino-Japanese war, that no more wooden furniture is to be carried, but aluminum ware is to be substituted.

We do not desire to diminish anything of the heartiness of the welcome given in England to the very respectable body of gentlemen from Boston known as the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company." Wining and dining them does no harm, but we observe that our service contemporary, the "Army and Navy Gazette," treats them with seriousness, as part of the military establishment of the United States, to which they stand in much the same relation as the Beef-eaters of the London Tower do the British Army. They are highly ornamental, but their usefulness as a military factor is yet to be discovered.

## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 10.—No orders.  
JULY 11.—Comdr. C. S. Sperry, detached as Ordnance Officer and ordered as Equipment Officer, New York Navy Yard.

Comdr. J. J. Hunker, detached as Equipment Officer and ordered as Ordnance Officer, New York Navy Yard, Asst. Engr. E. H. DeLany, ordered to the Olympia, per steamer, July 30, from San Francisco.

JULY 13.—Surg. R. C. Persons, ordered to duty at Naval Hospital revoked, and he will continue on present special duty.

Paymr. H. C. Machette, ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

P. A. Engr. R. G. Denig, ordered to the Constellation.

Gunner M. K. Henderson, detached from the Boston Yard, and ordered to appear before retiring board, then proceed home and wait orders.

P. A. Surg. H. N. T. Harris, to the Pensacola Yard.

Comdr. S. W. Very, detached as Inspector of Ordnance at Cramp's shipyard, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston.

JULY 14.—Comdr. Dennis Mullan, ordered to command the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Comdr. W. H. Whiting, detached from command of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and ordered to command the Naval Station at Puget Sound.

Comdr. J. C. Morong, detached from command of Puget Sound Naval Station and placed on waiting orders.

Comdr. George E. Wingate, ordered as Captain of the League Island Navy Yard.

The U. S. S. Yantic was at Paysandu, Uruguay on July 15.

The U. S. S. Dolphin was at Newport July 16.

The U. S. S. Montgomery was at Hoboken, N. J., on July 16.

The U. S. S. Texas will go into commission at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard on July 20.

JULY 15.—The following officers ordered to report on the U. S. S. Texas on July 20: Capt. Henry Glass, to command; Lieut. Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, as executive; Lieut. L. C. Heilner, from the Norfolk Yard; Lieut. R. M. Doyle, from the Academy; Lieut. D. W. Coffman, from the Academy; Lieut. A. Gleaves, from the Monadnock; Ensign G. G. Mitchell, from the Constellation; Ensigns I. V. Gillis, C. Webster and J. M. Luby, from leave; Cadets W. Bagley, C. B. Barnes and J. C. Breckinridge, from the Maine; Cadet R. E. Walker, from the Newark; Surg. S. H. Dickson, from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; P. A. Surg. J. M. Moore, from the hospital, Norfolk; Paymr. M. C. McDonald, from the Washington Yard; Chief Engr. W. S. Moore, P. A. Engr. R. T. Hall, P. A. Engr. R. B. Higgins, Asst. Engr. A. W. Hinds, Boatswain J. F. Brooks, Gunner Francis Martin, Carpenter E. J. Craig.

Ensign D. W. Blamer, detached from Thetis, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Acting Carpenter J. T. S. Miller, detached from the Norfolk Yard and ordered to the Newark July 24.

Carpenter J. W. Burnham, detached from the Newark July 24 and ordered to the New York Yard.

JULY 16.—Acting Boatswain Patrick W. Doyle, resigned.

JULY 16.—Ensign H. H. Hough, detached from the Adams, ordered home and granted three months' leave. Asst. Naval Constr. R. M. Watt, detached from Cramp's shipyard Aug. 15, and ordered to New York Navy Yard Aug. 17.

Asst. Surg. A. Farenholt, detached from the Monterey and ordered to hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

## MARINE CORPS.

JULY 6.—1st Lieut. Cyrus S. Radford, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., July 10, and ordered to command the guard of the Newark July 13.

1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, detached from the command of the Marine Guard of the Newark July 13, and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the Indiana July 20.

Capt. Richard Wallach, detached from the command of the Marine Guard of the Indiana July 20, and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the New York and as Marine Officer of the fleet of the North Atlantic Station the same day.

Capt. Benjamin R. Russell, detached from the command of the Marine Guard of the New York and as Marine officer of the fleet of the North Atlantic Station July 20, and granted leave of absence for one month.

JULY 8.—1st Lieut. Edward R. Lowndes, granted one month's leave, from August 3.

JULY 13.—1st Lieut. Bertram S. Neumann, from the Charleston when placed out of commission, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Maj. Horatio B. Lowry, granted seven days' leave, from July 14.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Lieut. A. A. Ackerman and Ensigns Glenine Tarbox and Charles M. McCormick have successfully passed their examination for promotion, and the papers in the several cases have been forwarded to the President.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia arrived at Astoria, Ore., July 17. The Monongahela sailed from Funchal July 18 for Annapolis. The Marblehead sailed from Trieste for Messina July 17.

P. A. Paymr. Edwin B. Webster, U. S. N., who was tried at Mare Island, Cal., on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and scandalous conduct, has been sentenced to dismissal. Secretary Herbert is now preparing the paper for the action of the President.

The "United Service Gazette" says: "Some good result will, it is hoped, follow the communications which have lately been passing between our own and the United States Governments in reference to the measures to be taken to remove derelicts from the ocean. Our government is understood to be willing to take action, and the Chief Hydrographer in the United States Navy is also believed to be anxious that his Government should co-operate with ours in this work; but the official attitude for the moment is that there is no fund at the disposal of the Department which can be utilized for this purpose. This is regretted and has caused some surprise, for the Washington authorities have hitherto taken up a much more liberal-minded attitude on this question than have those at Whitehall; and it is hoped that their zeal in maritime matters will find a way to meet the case."

Newport, R. I., is to duplicate its harbor fête of last year, and a committee has been appointed to take the matter in charge. Among the officers of the Army and Navy invited to co-operate with the committee are Col. Richard Loder, U. S. A.; Commo. R. B. Wallace, Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N.; Maj. D. W. Lockwood, U. S. A.;



Comdr. F. W. Dickens, U. S. N., Comdr. G. A. Converse, U. S. N., and Lieut. W. McCarthy Little, U. S. N. The Secretary of the Navy on July 16, received a telegram from Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, at Sydney, Cape Breton Island, saying that he would sail from Sydney at noon on that date in the steamer Hope, and that he expects to return the last of September.

The United States Navy Department on July 16 made payments, aggregating over a quarter of a million dollars, on seven warships now under construction by various contractors. To the Cramps at Philadelphia the twenty-seventh payment on the armored cruiser Brooklyn and the twentieth on the battleship Iowa were made, out of the thirty payments to be made on each up to their completion. On gunboats Nos. 11 and 12, which have been under contract only eight months at the Bath Iron Works, the ninth payment out of twenty-five was made. Lewis Nixon got his fifth payment on gunboat No. 10, and the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, received the third and fourth installments on gunboats Nos. 15 and 16. Under the terms of contracts all these gunboats must be delivered to the Navy by the middle of next February.

The schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for the week beginning July 20 and ending July 25, is announced as follows: 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th committees, tactical games. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th committees, tactical situations. "Carrier Pigeon Service." Prof. Marion. "Strategic Employment of Torpedo Boats." Lieut. Hutchins. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th committees, consideration of International law situation. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th committees, war charts and steam launches. "Naval Hygiene." Surg. Siegfried. Tactical game, interior waters; 1st committee, the red; 3d committee, the blue. Strategic situation.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.)** At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**ALBATROSS (P. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (s. d.)** At San Francisco. Will go to Behring Sea.

**ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.)** Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Left San Diego, Cal., July 14, for San Francisco, Cal., and Mare Island.

**ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.** (Training-ship.) Sailed from Newport, Rhode Island, July 8, for Southampton. Her itinerary is: Arrive at Southampton Aug. 6, leave Aug. 20; arrive Lisbon Aug. 20, leave Sept. 5; arrive Madeira Sept. 11, leave Sept. 16; arrive Santa Cruz, Canaries, Sept. 21, leave Sept. 26; arrive St. Kitts Oct. 25, leave Nov. 24; arrive Newport News, Dec. 10. Address till Sept. 21, U. S. S. Alliance, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England; from Sept. 21 to Nov. 15, U. S. S. Alliance, St. Kitts, West Indies, via New York, per Quebec S. S. Co. steamers; from Nov. 15, U. S. S. Alliance, Newport News, Va.

**AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.)** At Tolchester, Md., July 13, for instruction of Maryland Naval Militia.

**BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.)** At Mare Island, Cal.

**BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley (cadet practice vessel.)** At Navy Yard, New York, July 13. Address Naval Academy.

**BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.)** At Shanghai, China.

**CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.)** Left Colonia, Uruguay, July 9 for Rosario. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (s. a. s.)** At Mare Island, Cal. Ordered out of commission.

**CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.)** At Greenport, L. I., July 12, for instruction of Naval Militia. Address Tompkinsville, S. I.

**COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.)** At Boston, July 12, for instruction of Massachusetts Naval Militia. Will go to Brunswick, Ga. Address Tompkinsville, S. I.

**CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.)** Newport, R. I.

**CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.)** At Washington, D. C. Ordered to Newport, R. I., and expected to start in a few days.

**DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.)** At Chemulpo, Korea. Comdr. George C. Reiter ordered to command per steamer of July 30.

**DOLPHIN (Desp. boat) (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover.** At Gardiner's Bay, July 12, with Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo for a tour of the Northern coast.

**ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.** (Training-ship.) On her summer cruise. Was at Southampton, England, July 9. Her itinerary is: arrive Antwerp, Belgium, July 18, leave July 23; arrive Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 5, leave Aug. 10; arrive Madeira Aug. 15, leave Aug. 21; arrive Penobscot Bay Sept. 25. Address, care B. F. Stevens, agent, 4 Trafalgar square, London, S. W., until July 27, inclusive (from May 23). After July 27, care Board Comrs. Mass. Naval Training School, State House, Boston, Mass.

**ERICSSON, torpedo boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher.** Ordered into commission at New York.

**ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.)** Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Following is the itinerary of her summer cruise: Arrive Funchal July 5, leave July 12; arrive Las Palmas, Canary Island, July 16, leave for Gardiner's Bay, L. I., July 26. Was at Funchal July 9.

**FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.)** At New York.

**FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.)** At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

**INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. E. Clark.** At Mare Island, Cal.

**INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.)** At Delaware Breakwater July 11. Address Tompkinsville, S. I.

**KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.)** At Navy Yard, New York.

**LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.)** (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (s. a.)** At Yokohama, Japan.

**MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.)** At Key West, Fla. Will go to Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard to be docked.

**MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (e. a.)** At Trieste, Austria, July 9.

**MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.)** At Panama July 14, en route to Jiquilisco, Salvador. Address mail, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

**MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers (n. a. s.)** At League Island, Pa. Will proceed to Norfolk, thence to New York and join squadron.

**MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze.** At Bay City, Mich., July 13.

**MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. a.)** (Flagship.) Was on July 11 at Copenhagen. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.)** At San Francisco, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (s. a.)** At Tien-Tsin, China.

**MONONGAHELA, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. White.** (Practice ship for naval cadets.) At Funchal, Madeira, July 7.

**MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. N. Ludlow (p. s.)** At Tacoma, Wash. Will remain there until August repairing. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed to Mare Island, Cal.

**MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.)** Address Tompkinsville, S. I. Was at Greenport, L. I., July 12, for instruction of New York Naval Militia.

**NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar (n. a. s.)** At Navy Yard, New York. Will be used by New Jersey Naval Militia July 18.

**NEW YORK, 12 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.)** (Flagship.) At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

**OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (s. a.)** (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan.

**OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.)** Placed into commission at Mare Island, Cal., July 15.

**PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)** (Flagship.) Left San Francisco, Cal., July 15 for Portland, Ore. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.)** At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

**RALEIGH, 11 guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)** At Camden, N. J., to instruct Naval Militia. Address Tompkinsville, S. I.

**RICHMOND, (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. M. Chester.** At League Island, Pa.

**ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field.** (Public Marine School.) On her summer cruise. The itinerary is: Leave Southampton July 17, arrive Lisbon July 27; leave Lisbon Aug. 3, arrive Gibraltar Aug. 8; leave Gibraltar Aug. 15, arrive Madeira Aug. 22; leave Madeira Aug. 31, arrive home Sept. 30. The address after leaving New London will be: Schoolship St. Mary's, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (s. a.)** At Mersine, Syria.

**SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn school-ship.)** On her summer cruise. The itinerary is: Arrive at Fayal, July 17; Queenstown, July 27; Southampton, Aug. 6; Havre, Aug. 18; Gibraltar, Sept. 10, touching at Madeira en route home, arriving at Delaware Breakwater Oct. 25.

**STILETTO, torpedo boat, Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.**

**TERROR, Monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.)** At New York Navy Yard.

**THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.)** At Mare Island. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree ordered to command on Aug. 5.

**VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.)** At New York Navy Yard.

**WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.)** At Boston, Mass.

**YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (s. a.)** At Chemulpo, Korea.

**YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (s. a. s.)** Cruising in Uruguay River.

#### STOPPING VON MOLTKE'S SNUFF.

During the winter of 1870-71, Count Von Moltke, while his headquarters were at Versailles, ran short of snuff. Failing to find any "sneeshin" of the brand he liked in the local tobacco shop, he instructed a subordinate at the war office in Berlin to forward him a packet of his "own peculiar" mixture. The snuff was bought, paid for, sent to Versailles, and duly charged to the account of the nation.

When the time came for examining the books, after peace had been concluded, the official instructed with the revision of the accounts of the war office came upon this startling item: "For one pound of extra fine, with-of-Touquin-bean-perfume-highly-impregnated snuff, by his excellency, the Count Von Moltke, commander, three thalers, seven and a half silbergroschen."

The auditor would not pass this unprecedented item, but made a memorandum of the entry and referred it to his superior with the suggestion that as snuff could not be held to be a material nor ammunition of war, it could not be saddled upon the national exchequer.

The item and the suggestion passed from one official to another, until it came to the crown lawyers, who gave their opinion that the State could not pay the snuff claim. Von Moltke was officially addressed and requested to pay for his snuff, and he at once complied with the command.

#### PAID CLAIMS TWICE.

(Correspondence, New York Sun.)

A double payment of nearly \$9,000 has just been disclosed in the Navy Department, most of it going to the State of Alabama. At the outbreak of the war the old side-wheel steamers De Soto and Bienville, belonging to the New York and New Orleans Steamship Company, were purchased by the Government, and an appropriation was made for the payment of their stipulated price. For a time the proportionate amount due the stockholders in the company, resident in the Confederate States, was withheld by the Treasury, but in the years intervening between 1870 and 1874 all these dropped Southern claims were taken up and paid. Through some blunder proper vouchers were not filed with the papers in the Treasury Department. This fact came to the knowledge of ex-Congressman Charles M. Shelby, of Alabama, who, in Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, was Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and he, presuming in good faith from the fact that the claims had not been paid, procured powers of attorney from the claimants and prosecuted the claims successfully before the Court of Claims and Congress, securing an appropriation of over \$41,700 for their payment.

Over \$8,500 of claims under this appropriation had been paid before the fact was discovered that all the claims had been paid more than twenty years ago. This was brought about through the honesty of Mr. Kenelon H. Lewis, of Raleigh, N. C., one of the beneficiaries, who returned the check sent him for his proportion of the claim, saying it had already been paid and then the error was discovered. The official explanation of the Navy Department of the reason why claims paid in 1874 were paid again in 1896 is as follows:

One of the persons paid under the appropriation, Mrs. Tuthill, widow of George A. Tuthill, of Mobile, Ala., who received \$4,255, reports that she has spent the money.

Gen. Shelby says he is trying to arrange for the settlement of other claims paid or in progress of payment.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The sloop Alert and the launch Search have been sold at auction and stricken from the list. The total amount realized for both was \$735.

It is expected that the new register of the Revenue Cutter Service will be ready for distribution the latter part of this week.

Engineer-in-Chief J. W. Collins has been ordered to Brooklyn and Philadelphia for the purpose of inspecting the steam machinery of the Revenue cutters Dexter and Washington.

1st Asst. Engr. N. E. Cutchin ordered to the Penrose at Pensacola, Fla. 1st Asst. Engr. E. A. Jack, to temporary duty on the Guthrie at Baltimore, Md. 1st Asst. Engr. F. R. Falkenstein to the Seward, at Shieldsboro, Miss. 2d Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor to the Forward, at Mobile, Ala.

The following officers are transferred at their own request: 2d Lieut. W. H. O. Hay, from the Winona to the McLane; 2d Lieut. H. L. Peckham, from the McLane to the Winona.

#### MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

Hdqrs. 7th Cav., Fort Grant, A. T., May 24, 1896. G. O. 28, 1896.

The regimental commander takes pleasure in publishing in orders the following correspondence, and feels that the whole regiment is honored by the prompt and complimentary notice of the Major General commanding the Army of duty, well performed by one of its lieutenants, viz., 2d Lieut. N. K. Averill:

Hdqrs. Dept. of the Colorado, May 31, 1896. 2d Lieut. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav. (through office of Col. E. V. Sumner, 7th Cav., commanding Fort Grant District).

Sir: Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., commanding the Dept. of the Colorado, directs me to send to you the following copy of a telegram he has received.

In addition to the pleasure it affords Gen. Wheaton to communicate the congratulations of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, he also heartily extends his own to you upon your successful attack and defeat of a band of hostile Indians on the 8th inst.

Washington, D. C., May 20, 1896.

Commanding General, Dept. of the Colorado: The Major General commanding has just received information of success of Lieut. N. K. Averill over the renegade Apache Indians on the morning of May 8, and is very much pleased. He desires that you express his congratulations to Lieut. Averill and his command for their excellent work.—F. Michler, A. D. C. Very respectfully, William J. Volkmar, A. A. G.

By order of Col. Sumner. W. J. Nicholson, 1st Lieut. 7th Cav., Adjutant.

Hdqrs. 7th Cav., Fort Grant, A. T., June 11, 1896. G. O. 34.

The regimental commander takes pleasure in publishing in orders the following correspondence:

Hdqrs. Dept. of the Colorado, June 7, 1896. Col. E. V. Sumner, 7th Cav., San Bernardino, A. T.:

8:30 P. M.—The department commander directs me to repeat to you the following dispatch just received, which please communicate to Lieuts. Rice and Averill and your regiment. W. J. Volkmar, A. A. G.

Washington, D. C., June 6, 1896.

Commanding General, Dept. Colorado:

The Major General commanding the Army appreciates very highly the skill, fortitude and perseverance of the troops now engaged in pursuing the small bands of hostile Indians engaged in murdering and plundering settlers in Arizona on the Mexican border and the success so far achieved.

Knowing himself the difficulties to be surmounted in the pursuit of such marauders, the effects and success of 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Rice and 2d Lieut. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav., and the non-commissioned officers, guides and Indian scouts under their command, are highly commended.

The Major General commanding desires this good work to go on until that section of the country is rendered untenable for such outlaws.—Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.

By order of Col. Sumner. W. J. Nicholson, 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 7th Cav., Adjutant.

PORT BARRANCAS.

Reports from Fort Barranca, Fla., tell of a terrible gale and rain there July 6, which did considerable damage—iron flagstaff twisted into a bow-knot, roofs blown off, trees uprooted, etc. There was no injury to persons. The Navy Yard at Pensacola also suffered heavily.

Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, 2d Art., now on graduating leave at Kansas City, Mo., will, under recent orders, join Capt. A. C. Taylor's battery at Fort Adams when his leave expires.



## NAVY PETS.

In an article in "Harper's Round Table," July 7, 1896, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U. S. N., says: "Of all pets, none is better suited for ship life than the wily goat, and the traditions of the Navy are replete with quaint stories of this animal. Once in the good old days of tarpauling hats and true-lover's knots, a famous ship's company owned one that fell into evil ways, such as chewing tobacco, drinking grog and challenging the best men in the ship to butting matches. Indeed, he became a very rakish, swash-buckling, timber-shivering goat, who lived long and not well, and died after a prolonged debauch in a fit akin to what Jackie calls the 'horror.' . . . Another goat was the prized shipmate of one of our vessels wrecked on the coast of India, fortunately in weather moderate enough to launch the boats and rafts. Each man was detailed for his place, and allowed to carry his bag of clothes and his hammock—no greater provision being needed, as the shore was close aboard. As the men slowly lowered themselves over the ship's side the nanny-goat stood among the waiting ones, watching her master, the ship's cook, who stood irresolutely at the mast until his turn came. The cook was an old sailor, and his kit was very valuable to him—it was probably all he had in the world—but when his name was called, he dropped the bag, and touched his hat, and said: 'If you please, sir, I can't bear to leave Nanny behind. I'll take her instead of the bag, for there isn't room for both.' And then, appealingly, 'Can I, sir?' Nanny went over the side and landed with him, marched by him through the desert, and when relief came bleated her enjoyment in a way that repaid him for the sacrifice."

## THE CONFIDENTIAL VOW.

The following vow has been framed and extensively distributed on the flagship Minneapolis, by Chaplain Wright. The idea seems to be in accordance with that good old rule, to allow every man to attend to his own business. This blank form once placed in his hand, none but himself and his Maker are ever supposed to know what he did with it, nor what his ensuing experience in moral struggles is:

My secret and sacred vow a holy contract with God. Any of the following things may be the object aimed at in this vow: Sobriety, virtue or personal purity, truthfulness, reverence of speech or refraining from profanity, etc.

Unto Thee, O, God! I Vow to,  
(Here write your promise.)

[Sign name here in ink.]

On the reverse is the following:

To be kept out of sight, and never to be mentioned to any one but your Lord in Heaven.

Note: Keep in a secret and secure place, such as your ditty-box or purse or secured by a chain or cord about the neck, sewn in a neat little bag.

Read or repeat daily, it is best to memorize it and repeat it as often as you think of it.

Hannibal vowed unto his dying father to conquer Rome; but the Captain of our salvation vowed unto his and our father in Heaven to conquer the world and save it.

So make your vow unto the Lord, not unto men, nor self, nor books, nor shrines, but alone unto God, and secretly, so that none but He shall know or help.

"Enter unto thy chamber, and having shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall recompense thee."—Matth. vi., 6.

"Thou shalt perform unto the Lord thy vow."

## MARE ISLAND ISLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The U. S. battleship Oregon was on July 7 formally delivered to the U. S. Government by the Union Iron Works on board the ship, which lay in the bay off the works. The delivery was made by Irving M. Scott and received by Lieut. Hughes for Adml. Kirkland, commandant at Mare Island. Referring to the delivery of the vessel, the San Francisco "Report" says: "Why does the Union Iron Works deliver the battleship Oregon to naval officers assembled at this port instead of towing her to Mare Island and making the delivery at that station? The answer involves an o'ertrue tale. The Oregon is a big ship. She is the biggest ship ever built on the Pacific shores. She is so big that the Government has in her a marine elephant. She could not enter the dry dock at Mare Island if she could get to Mare Island, and she cannot even get to Mare Island. Without her stores she draws over 23 feet 11 inches, and with her stores she will draw over 24 feet. On her return from her trial trip she drew 23 feet 11 inches, this after having drawn heavily on her stock of coal. The acceptance of the Oregon at this point will prove disastrously expensive to the Government. It means that her stores must be transferred from Mare Island to the bay, a distance of twenty-six miles, and that the fitting work must be done either by contract or else by workmen sent here from the yard. Of course, the necessary tools must be shipped with the workmen, and in one way and another the Government will find itself out a pretty penny. Just how the Government will meet the new conditions is not known. It may be the Oregon will be towed as far up the bay as the Brothers, within twelve miles of Mare Island, and there receive her finishing touches and stores. This method would decrease the expense of finishing and loading the vessel, but, of course, would give the naval authorities a vast amount of trouble. The worst features of the case, however, is the inability of the Oregon to enter the Mare Island dry dock."

At the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, the Bennington has been taken out of the dry dock and moored alongside the wharf just south of the ferry slip. Her place being taken by the Concord. It is not probable that the Concord will remain long in the dock, as her sea valves only are to be put in good order at the present time. She may have her hull scraped and painted, however, though she is liable to be afloat again inside of a week. The riggers are busy just now on the rigging of the Petrel, which is to be stripped and refitted. When that is finished the force will probably commence work on the rigging for the Hartford, which will be a long job, taking seven or eight months to complete. Work on the Hartford is progressing at the hands of the shipwrights. The planking on the vessel is going into position, and the small force of men employed is making good headway. The shipwrights and joiners have commenced work on the Ranger, and she is hardly recognizable. The ceiling is to be torn out completely, in order to give an opportunity to scale and paint the shell of the vessel. Her machinery is also ready to remove for the same purpose. When rebuilt she will have a modern battery, a flush deck and a different rig. The Petrel is also having

her ceiling removed, as well as many of her bulkheads. Her machinery is in very fair condition. A large force of men is busy on the Baltimore. There is an immense amount of work to be done on her, and it will be a long time before she is ready to go in commission again.

Advices from San Francisco of recent date announce the narrow escape of the U. S. warship Oregon from serious injury and possible foundering. It seems that at high tide on Monday, July 6, the Oregon was towed from the wharf at the Union Iron Works to a mooring buoy a mile or so out in the stream. About daylight Tuesday morning, July 7, a rip in the ebb tide caught her great hull with all its force. The ship gave a tug at her mooring chains, then surged forward and came back again in the moorings with all of her might. A link in the chain near the anchor gave way and slowly the vessel began to drift down the bay. There were only a few men on board and they scrambled toward the anchors. They were all securely lashed to the deck, and it took some time to loosen one of them. It was let go over the side as soon as possible, and it was none too soon. The sunken rock on which the ship Benjamin F. Packard was wrecked was only a few yards away. The schooner Halcyon was close alongside and when the big warship neared her the water in which she was lying was turned into an eddy, and she began to swing around in her mooring in a contrary direction to that in which the Oregon was turning. A man had been sent ashore as soon as the warship broke away to call tugs to the vessel's assistance, and just when it seemed that the schooner and the Oregon would crash together the tug Active puffed alongside the Halcyon, and with a hawser to her pulled the small vessel away from danger. Another tug had in the mean time taken hold of the warship and was holding her up to the tide till her anchors could be hoisted and the first mooring chains cleared. When that was done both tugs took the war vessel to a safe anchorage in Mission Bay.

## VASTNESS OF ST. PETER'S.

The building is so far beyond any familiar proportions that at first sight all details are lost upon its broad front. The mind and judgment are dazed and staggered. The earth should not be able to bear such weight upon its crust without cracking and bending like an overloaded table. On each side the colonnades run curving out like giant arms, always open to receive the nations that go up there to worship. The dome broods over all, like a giant's head motionless in meditation. The vastness of the structure takes hold of a man as he issues from the street by which he has come from Sant' Angelo. In the open space in the square and in the ellipse between the colonnades and on the steps, two hundred thousand men could be drawn up in rank and file, horse and foot and guns. Excepting it be on some special occasion, there are rarely more than two or three hundred persons in sight. The paved emptiness makes one draw a breath of surprise and human eyes seem too small to take in all the flatness below, all the breadth before, and all the height above.

Taken together, the picture is too big for convenient sight. The impression itself moves unwieldily in the cramped brain. A building almost five hundred feet high produces a monstrous effect upon the mind.

It needs fifty thousand persons to make a crowd in St. Peter's. It is believed that at least that number have been present in the church several times within modern memory; but it is thought that the building would hold eighty thousand—as many as could be seated on the tiers in the Coliseum. Such a concourse was there at the opening of the Ecumenical Council in December, 1869, and at the two jubilees celebrated by Leo XIII.; and on all three occasions there was plenty of room in the aisles, besides the broad spaces which were required for the functions themselves.—"St. Peter's," by Marion Crawford, in the "Century" for July.

## FRENCH OPINION OF THE HOLLAND.

"Le Yacht," June 6, 1896, says: "The Holland is the first submarine boat constructed on rational data. It can cruise as an ordinary torpedo-boat. It employs the particular apparatus which permits it to drive only at the precise moment when it is necessary to do so. While it possesses petroleum in its tanks it can hold itself ready for action. Although its lack of speed forbids its pursuing and overtaking warships of recent construction, it, nevertheless, possesses an incontestable military value. While it navigates awash it is practically invulnerable on account of the small expanse of target offered to gunfire. It becomes so entirely when it sinks under water.

"Unhappily, it is not invisible as a submarine, moved only by accumulators. Its stack would signal it from a distance, and for the greater part of the time would warn the enemy in season. If it could surprise him, or if the enemy had not time to get up sufficient speed, it would approach with impunity, would drive out of range of automobile torpedoes, and, approaching, by rising to the surface two or three times to rectify its course, it would arrive at a distance for sure torpedo work.

"Also, it could render great service in the defense of a pass, the forcing of a blockading line. Finally, it could do service in crossing hostile line of whatever kind.

"Cruising awash, diving from time to time to deceive the enemy, it could pass anywhere. It could thus in all security pass over long distances, because being able to recharge its accumulators while it navigates on the surface under steam it is always ready to dive. If by chance it is found unprepared, with its accumulators nearly discharged, it has only to dive and remain under water immovable until it has tired out the patience of the enemy. Again, in action, it will be in much better condition than an ordinary torpedo-boat to attempt with success a happy stroke—it would have much better facilities than such (i. e., ordinary torpedo-boat) to finish the injured ships.

"During a squadron action the speed of armorclads will not be very great. The submarine can always follow them, navigating awash, appearing here and there and awaiting its chance. Besides its presence alone would probably demoralize the enemy.

"They have recently abandoned, in France, at least, the transporting of small torpedo-boats into action, because of the inherent difficulties in launching them. This question will, perhaps, be reconsidered when submarines have been proved. There would be much more interest in transporting submarines into action than ordinary torpedo-boats, because of their invulnerability and their much greater efficacy. Launching them and hoisting them in would, perhaps, be much easier than these operations for ordinary torpedo-boats."

A dispatch from Madrid, Spain, July 10, states that the Minister of Marine informed a correspondent that the purchase of a cruiser at Trieste has not been concluded, the Austrian Government, to whom the cruiser belongs, refusing to sell.

## THE SPERRY-BOWLES DISPUTE.

A memorandum issued by the Navy Department, in the matter of the proceedings of the court of inquiry show that the controversy between Comdr. Charles S. Sperry and Constr. Bowles in regard to installing the gun mounts of the U. S. S. Puritan has given the Department much concern, because their differences "finally degenerated into a bitter quarrel, culminating in charges of fraudulent concealment of unmechanical work preferred by Comdr. Sperry." The court of inquiry acquits Constr. Bowles of this charge, but they say: "In giving this opinion the court thinks it necessary to state that it is not intended to convey disapproval of the report of the Inspector of Ordnance, dated May 4, 1896." In reference to it the Secretary says: "The Department cannot concur in this finding. This report of the Inspector of Ordnance, dated May 4, was that which charged fraud involving the Constructor. The court gives its reasons for not disapproving of this report of May 4, 1896, as follows: 'The conditions of the mounts at that time and the circumstances of the movements of the slides and lugs as reported to the Inspector of Ordnance, would give rise naturally to suspicion of unfair work and an attempt to conceal it, and justify the Inspector of Ordnance to have the matter investigated under oath.' Though it is granted that existing conditions did give rise to 'suspicion of unfair work and an attempt to conceal it,' this was not enough to justify Comdr. Sperry in making the charge he did. Mere suspicion does not authorize an officer to make a charge of fraud involving another. He should have made inquiry before making so grave a charge as fraudulent concealment of work involving a brother officer, and it was entirely probable that the Allen Board, then investigating, would, if allowed to proceed, arrive at all the facts that were material to be considered. The court of inquiry, while showing a disposition to exonerate Comdr. Sperry, by saying that 'it is not intended to convey disapproval of the report of the Inspector of Ordnance dated May 4, 1896,' etc., added further on that this officer 'was too precipitate in conceiving fraud in Mr. Bowles' action before the last named had been heard.' The Department fully indorses this statement by the court, adding that it gravely rebukes Comdr. Sperry's conduct in the premises. The court also says that it 'though reluctantly, feels called upon to state that in its opinion this controversy has been conducted by both parties with a degree of feeling not properly attached to a consideration of the facts in issue and with the use of expressions and implications derogatory to the methods of the opposing party, unnecessary to the inquiry, and hurtful to the orderly and prompt discharge of the business of the Government. This mutual feeling seems to have had harmful results in the conduct of the work itself. Mr. Bowles failed to stop the riveting of the girders when he had been advised that it was not satisfactory to the Inspector of Ordnance.'

"The Department approves this finding. It is intolerable that, through obstinacy and willfulness, two officers whose duties call for co-operation, should, by their quarrels, delay the work in hand and thus scandalize the service. Such conduct the Department deems gravely reprehensible. Comdr. Sperry will be detached from duty in the Department of Ordnance at the Navy Yard, New York, and be assigned to duty in said yard as Equipment Officer; and Comdr. John J. Hunter, now serving as Equipment Officer in said yard, will be detailed as Ordnance Officer.

"The court considers that the amount of non-parallelism of the mounts in the after turret is seven-hundredths of an inch (0.07) in twelve feet, with the mounts in their present condition. As this is a divergence of the mounts the court does not regard it as entirely satisfactory, since a nearer approach to parallelism is possible. The court is of opinion that this defect, though not a serious one, should be corrected as far as possible in rebolting the lugs and resetting the guide plates."

The Secretary also says: "Leaving out of view the controversy which was settled by the decision of the Department on March 2, the original dispute between these two officers, Comdr. Sperry and Constr. Bowles, concerned only the want of parallelism of the two guns in the after mount of the Puritan. This want of parallelism was not a grave matter; it is greater in the guns of other ships now in the Navy than in this case. It was possible, however, that the parallelism might have been more perfect, and it was desirable that it should be. Comdr. Sperry made a written report to the commandant of the yard, asking that a board be appointed to examine and consider this question. On page 77 he admits that Constr. Bowles, after he had learned of this request for a board, asked him (Comdr. Sperry) not to insist upon it, saying that it would not expedite matters and indicating that the controversy could be settled between them. Comdr. Sperry replied that he had sent in the report in the ordinary course of his duty; that he stated only facts, and that he could not withdraw it, etc. Such a reply on the part of Comdr. Sperry indicated an absence of that disposition which the Department thinks should have animated him; but, on the other hand, the fact is noted that he had previously notified Constr. Bowles of his dissatisfaction with certain work then proceeding, and that Constr. Bowles had refused to suspend work for the settlement of the question raised until he was ordered to do so by the commandant of the yard. These two officers were dealing with each other at arm's length."

## PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles made his first official visit to this post July 9. The General was accompanied by Mrs. Miles and Miss Miles and by Capt. Michler, aide. The party arrived at the Hotel Champlain the evening before, after a delightful sail through the lake in Col. Seward Webb's yacht Fridonia. A hop was given at the hotel the same evening in honor of Miss Miles, which was largely attended by the officers and ladies of the post. Next morning the distinguished visitors were driven to the post, the General being received with the regulation salute. The 21st Infantry, under command of Col. Jewett, was already drawn up on the parade ground. Review and inspection followed, the regiment making an unusually fine appearance. The companies of the 21st Battalion were then exercised in the calisthenic drill with the rifle, by Lieut. Butts, instructor in gymnastics. The drill was executed without commands to the music of the regimental band, and was favorably commented on by the hundreds of spectators, who witnessed these novel exercises. An inspection of the barracks, mess, hospital and other public buildings followed. Later a reception was given General and Mrs. Miles at the club rooms, where the officers and ladies of the post and a number of invited guests from Plattsburg were presented to the distinguished visitors. Luncheon was served in the dining room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with a profusion of plants and flowers. After a pleasant drive through the shaded streets of Plattsburg, the visitors left by special train for Madison Barracks.



THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

The second week at State Camp, commencing Saturday, July 4, was occupied with the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, and the 2d Provisional Battalion. The incoming troops made a splendid appearance as they filed past the 8th Regiment and the 1st Provisional Battalion. The first officer of the day was Capt. F. R. Wiswell, Company A. Officers of the guard, 1st Lieut. T. J. Hooley, Company K, and 2d Lieut. George Kemp, Company G. Lieut. Hooley and his guard detail were highly complimented by Lieut.-Col. McCoskry Butt, the guard instructor, as being excellent. The strength of the regiment on the first day was as follows:

	Pres.	Abs.	Total.
Field and staff	15	2	17
Non-commissioned staff	11	3	14
Company A	54	3	57
Company B	46	8	54
Company C	50	10	60
Company D	54	12	66
Company E	47	4	51
Company F	39	13	52
Company G	61	8	69
Company H	35	8	43
Company I	53	12	65
Company K	61	10	71

Total ..... 526 96 622  
This gave the regiment the highest percentage they had at camp in many years, of which they are exceedingly proud.

The company commanders present were: Company A, Capt. F. R. Wiswell; B, Capt. George T. Jennings; C, 1st Lieut. F. C. Murphy; D, Capt. Sydney Grant; E, Capt. W. L. Taylor; F, Capt. George Cowen; G, Capt. Harry A. Williams; H, Capt. Van O'Linda; I, Capt. William A. Turpin, and K, Capt. G. W. Rodgers. The 2d Provisional Battalion was composed as follows: Capt. E. M. Hoffman, 3d Sep. Co., Commander; Adjutant, 1st Lieut. De Solvo H. Tift, 48th Sep. Co.; Commissary, 2d Lieut. William S. Charles, 47th Sep. Co.; Sergt. Maj., Sergt. F. S. Smith, 1st Sep. Co.; Provost Sergt., Sergt. Charles Erster, 26th Sep. Co.

The following is the strength of the Battalion:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
1st Separate Co., Rochester	4	70	74
2nd Separate Co., Elmira	5	73	78
3d Separate Co., Olean	4	78	82
4th Separate Co., Oswego	4	90	94
Total	17	311	328

This battalion was considered one of the best in the State. Capt. Hoffman proved himself to be a man of fine military ability.

At the Sunday inspection Maj. Frederick Lee, the Camp Inspector, expressed himself as highly pleased with the appearance of the tents and the general policing of the grounds. Minor faults were found here and there in the arrangement of the kit in the tents, but these were hardly deserving notice. The divine service, which was held was conducted by Rev. Dr. Pithians, of Sing Sing. He spoke on "Set not your hearts on things of this earth." The post band furnished the music for the occasion.

Sunday night's parade was the best seen in camp this year; that is, as far as the enlisted men were concerned, the alignments, distances and the manual of arms, were very good, as was the marching of the companies in review. But the officers did not know their places when the parade was dismissed. Col. Watson, who took the parade, stood directly in front of the formation—in other words, in front of the center of the 2d Battalion. When the Adjutant announced "Parade dismissed" the officers closed in so that the point of rest was directly in the center of the regiment's two battalions. The result was that when the officers came to a halt, when marching to the reviewing officers, the left of the line was fully ten feet to the Colonel's right. The latter at once made the officers face to the right, and dress to the right. He then cautioned them to remember that while in camp there were three battalions and not two. The Regimental Adjutant of the 13th also forgot his position in line of officers when marching forward, instead of placing himself between the Major of the 1st Battalion and the Lieutenant Colonel, he placed himself on the latter's right. The alignments and distances were very good, particularly in the Provisional Battalion.

On Tuesday a typical Peekskill storm struck the camp in the afternoon.

The drills of the regiment in closed order, as well as in the extended order, were very good, and showed careful training and close attention to duty during the past season. The men all proved themselves a willing lot, and ready for duty at all times. There were few corrections of errors necessary, as the sergeants and corporals appeared to understand their duties perfectly, and the men responded with alacrity, and intelligence. Some of the officers, however, were a little slow at guard mounting in particular, and also had little idea of distances. In reference to officers saluting, this is still a matter that requires considerable attention, there being scarcely two that salute alike. This should be carefully taught, and it would be a good idea if at the daily officers' school the salute was practiced. The Provisional Battalion, was almost faultless in its personal appearance at guard mount, its details were clean, and very soldierly.

The 13th Regt. and the 2d Provisional Bttn. brought this week's tour at State Camp to a successful close on Saturday, July 11. No regiment or separate company ever worked harder, or accomplished better results than did these two during this week. Many of the regimental officers were by no means well posted and showed a lack of knowledge that was very noticeable. The guard duty was, toward the end of the week, exceedingly well performed, and the ceremony of mounting guard each morning was in the main well executed.

Lieut. Col. Butt worked hard, and pronounced himself well pleased with the week's work of the guard. In the extended order, drills, while not up to the standard, were fairly well done; still the officers and men need considerable brushing up. In these extended order drills the Provisional Bttn. showed up in better form, and had evidently received more instruction than the regiment had; their sergeants and corporals were better posted. The forenoon drills by battalions were also very creditable, both the 1st and 2d Battns. working hard; of the two, the 2d Bttn. showed the most progress. Maj. Russell deserves credit for the way he worked; he burned considerable midnight oil so as to have his battalion well prepared on the following day. The Provisional Bttn. in battalion drills was very good considered as a whole. In regimental drill movements "from line of masses," such as "Take deploying intervals," were not executed as they should have been. The distances were anything but correct, poor judgement being used on the part of the line officer

Again, when "changing front on the 1st Bttn.," the 1st Bttn. changes direction to the right, and when the first company has advanced forty paces in the new direction commands "Halt." But the forty paces were more frequently sixty and eighty, and, again, it was only about twenty. Distances, as a rule, were too poorly judged. The manual of arms, in both the regiment and separate companies was very fair; in the marchings in column of companies the separate companies showed their superiority. In the evening parades the alignments were perfect by the battalion, while that of the regiment was good. The detail of the 1st Battery did excellent work for the two weeks they were at camp, and Sergt. Jansen put his men through a good course of drills, including mounting and dismounting gun drills, Howitzer and sabre drills.

The general health of the camp had been very good, and with the exception of next to the last day in camp the surgeons had little to do. On the day mentioned, owing to the high humidity, no less than thirty persons were affected by the heat, and the medical department was taxed to its utmost, and did prompt and effective service. The first part of the week the medical corps was a little slow, but toward the latter part they brushed up wonderfully. A mistake was made when Pvt. Lassen, of Troop C, who was suffering with hemorrhage, was sent home under the care of an enlisted man, instead of a member of the Hospital Corps. Luckily the trooper arrived home safely, but died two days later, and was buried with military honors in Holy Cross Cemetery on Tuesday, July 14.

The evening parades were very fair during the entire week, and the regiment made an excellent appearance. The marching of the companies in review was also very good, but the distances were not well kept. The Provisional Bttn.'s alignment was perfect on each succeeding evening. A very interesting part of the evening parades was that on each succeeding night the formation would vary. The one that pleased most and was executed in the best manner was when the two battalions had been formed, they moved toward each other at the command, and when arriving within three paces of each other, the command "Battalion fours, right and left" would be given the two columns would then move forward together, having passed beyond the line established for the line for the parade. The command, "Column right and left" would next be heard; this would be immediately followed by "Right and left into line." This movement was the best seen in camp this season. The food that is being supplied this year to the troops is satisfactory both as to quality and quantity. With the exception of one or two men, all in camp have expressed themselves as well satisfied with the rations that they receive. Maj. Robert Harding, of the 74th Regt., has proved himself to be one of the best inspectors of drills ever seen at the State Camp; he entered into his work enthusiastically and closely follows every movement executed. That he is a thorough soldier and tactician he has clearly shown since he has occupied his present detailed position. Col. G. J. Green, the Assistant Inspector General, and Capt. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt., the other drill inspectors, are also two hardworking officers, who have a method of giving advice while out on the drills that is listened to and fully appreciated by the troops they have under their eyes. These three officers are the best that have ever been detailed to the camp for this purpose.

Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt, of the 12th Regt., the guard instructor, has a peculiar method of his own in instructing the guard, but, while he may seem harsh, the results have been the best ever seen in camp. He is an enthusiast on soldiering, and works early and late, and at almost all hours he can be seen going about the various posts instructing sentries. The 13th was relieved on July 11 by the 23d Regt.

LAWS FOR THE GUARD.

There were three new laws, in 1896, making important amendments to the New York military code. Chapter 608 allows a signal corps to have an assistant surgeon, with the grade of 1st lieutenant, and a quartermaster sergeant. The number of non-commissioned officers and privates is increased from forty-five to forty-six. Chapter 360 allows the naval militia to have an aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief. A person who has served one year in the naval militia is eligible for appointment as staff officer. Ex-officers and former enlisted men of the naval militia shall be enrolled as subject to military duty. The captain may nominate a chaplain, an ordnance officer, an engineer, and a signal officer, each of the grade of lieutenant. The commanding officer of a battalion may nominate an engineer, of the grade of lieutenant; a signal officer, of the grade of junior lieutenant; and an assistant paymaster, of the grade of ensign. A captain of naval militia may be appointed by its commissioned line officers. On any vessel used as an armory of the naval militia, in accordance with Section 294, the ranking commanding officer of the organization or organizations quartered on said vessel shall have the right to appoint as many employees of the same classes described in this section as, in his judgment, the care and safety of the vessel, its equipment, armament and stores, demand, and to establish their respective duties, ratings and compensation, always provided, however, that the gross compensation of such employees shall not exceed the amount per day authorized and established by this section, and the duties of the aforesaid employees shall include service on boats which are under the command of the ranking officer of such naval militia organization.

Chapter 853 advances regimental adjutants and quartermasters to the grade of captain. A commissary sergeant is allowed to each battery of light artillery. A marshal appointed by any court established by the code shall be paid \$2 for each day actually employed in the execution of the duties required of him. Each regimental headquarters may have \$1,500 a year; each battery of light artillery and each troop, \$1,500; and each signal corps, \$1,000. When the boundaries of a city and county are coterminal the duties prescribed for the board of supervisors as to armories shall be performed by the board exercising the legislative power of said city and county; but this shall not apply to the city and county of New York. In New York City, all repairs to armories shall be made by the city, and all the utensils, materials and supplies certified by the auditing board of an organization quartered therein to be necessary for the cleaning, care and preservation of the portion of the armory used or occupied by the organization or of the arms, uniforms, equipments, and furniture used or kept by the organization in such armory shall be supplied by the city, and the board of estimate and apportionment of the city shall annually include in the final estimate for the tax levy for the next ensuing year such an amount of money as may be required to make such repairs and furnish such supplies. In addition to the consent of the adjutant general and the commanding officer of the brigade, the consent of the officer in charge must be obtained before old soldiers can use an armory. The commanding officer of

a regiment, battalion not part of a regiment, troop, battery, company, signal corps, or brigade, or the ranking commanding officer, where two or more separate batteries or companies are quartered in an armory, may appoint laborers in armories, and fix their compensation. Chapter 853 also added the three following sections to the military code: 19. Hospital corps. The commander-in-chief may, in his discretion, organize hospital corps, to be composed of men especially enlisted for said corps, or enlisted men who may, with his consent, be transferred to said corps upon the request of the senior medical officer, and the approval of the commanding officer of the organization in which such men are enlisted. The hospital corps shall consist of twelve men for each regiment, eight for each squadron and each battalion not a part of a regiment, and two for each separate troop, battery, company, or signal corps, and shall be, in addition to the strength provided by Section 15 of this act. The commanding officer of an organization to which a hospital corps is attached, may appoint and warrant from the members thereof corporals at the rate of one for each litter squad of four men. 132. Pay and care when injured or disabled in service. A member of the National Guard who shall, when on duty or assembled therefor, in case of riot, tumult, breach of the peace, insurrection or invasion, or whenever ordered by the commander-in-chief, or called in aid of the civil authorities, receive any injury, or incur or contract any disability or disease, by reason of such duty or assembly therefor, which shall temporarily incapacitate him from pursuing his usual business or occupation, shall, during the period of such incapacity, receive the duty pay provided by this chapter and actual necessary expenses for care and medical attendance. The period of such incapacity, and the sum allowed for such expenses, shall be determined by a board of three surgeons, to be appointed upon the application of the member claiming to be so incapacitated by the commanding officer of the brigade to which such member is attached. Such board is hereby invested with all the powers of the examiners and boards provided by Section 131 of this chapter. The sum certified by such board to be due such member shall be a charge upon and be paid in the manner provided by this chapter, by the county in which such duty was rendered, in every case where a county is by this chapter made liable to pay for the performance of military duty. In all other cases such sums shall be paid by this State, in like manner as other military accounts are paid. 180. Armors and employees for naval militia. On any vessel used as an armory of the naval militia, in accordance with Section 294 of this act, the ranking commanding officer of the organization or organizations quartered on said vessel shall have the right to appoint as many employees of the same classes described in the three preceding sections as, in his judgment, the care and safety of the vessel, its equipment, armament and stores, demand, and to establish their respective duties, ratings and compensation, always provided, however, that the gross compensation of such employees shall not exceed the amount per day authorized and established by Section 179 of this chapter. The duties of the aforesaid employees shall include service on boats which are under the command of the ranking officer of such naval militia organization. Amendments to the military code failed, as follows: Relative to the preservation of records and relics; exempting alms-house keepers from military duty. These bills also failed: Requiring rations of American cheese to be furnished to inmates of penal institutions and members of the National Guard; providing and encouraging military instruction in the public schools; amending the code of criminal procedure, relating to officers who may order out the military forces of the State.

OREGON GUARD IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

A part of the Oregon National Guard, consisting of the staff corps and Portland companies of the 1st Regiment and Light Battery A, were called into active service by the Governor of the State and sent to Astoria, where the salmon fishermen were on a strike and patrolling the Columbia River to prevent fishing. Several men and one woman had been killed in collisions between union and non-union fishermen, and some property destroyed. The civil authorities, fearing that the strike would get beyond the control of its leaders and the civil officers, called upon the Governor for assistance. The order for the troops to move was issued at 10:30 P. M. Monday, and by 4 A. M. Tuesday, seven companies, three staff corps and the battery, with 76 per cent. of the aggregate strength of these organizations—370 men and officers—were embarked on a river steamer, with the necessary quartermaster, subsistence and hospital supplies for seven days' service. Each man was fully equipped for field service and the staff corps with utensils for any work that might be required of them. An emergency ration of hard bread, canned meat and canned beans was issued the men while en route to provide for contingencies. Disembarking at Astoria about 11 A. M. the troops packed their baggage on trucks and then marched through the main street, paying no attention to the crowd that lined this thoroughfare. Col. Owen Summers, 1st Regt., commanding the troops, reported his command to the County Judge, who directed them to camp in the squares attached to the county court house and custom house, these being the only spaces available. Before dark all tents were pitched, company messes established and the subsistence department ready to issue regular rations. The men worked with great alacrity at anything they were called upon to do, and guard duty was performed with precision and intelligence, showing the benefit of their previous thorough training in this instruction in armory work. As soon as the camp was located a strong guard was placed all around it, the men kept well in hand and not permitted to roam the streets. Patrols were sent out on the river in boats and the canneries guarded. The conduct of the men throughout their service was excellent; there was no grumbling; and duty supposed to involve danger was eagerly sought. The officers took great pride in the efficiency of their commands and were themselves alert and prompt in their performance of duty.

Brig. Gen. C. F. Beebe, the brigade commander, arrived at the camp on Wednesday and took command. He was in frequent consultation with the civil authorities, and with them held a conference with the leaders of the strike, in which they were told that "the troops would protect all men in their right to work," that "patrolling the river to prevent fishing must cease," and that "violence or disorder would be suppressed if it took all the State force to do it." Fishing commenced and some canneries started up soon after the arrival of the troops, and on Saturday night the strike was declared off. On Sunday the National Guard commenced their return to Portland. The promptness and smoothness with which every part of this movement was performed and the thorough manner in which the staff departments were handled reflect great credit upon all the officers engaged in it and shows them to be well posted in their duties.



## 1st SIGNAL CORPS.—CAPT. H. W. HEDGE.

Capt. Hedge, of the 1st Signal Corps of New York, in connection with the tour of duty of his command at the State Camp, which commences on Saturday, July 25, announces that the 1st, 2d and 3d Signal Corps will be consolidated, and, under the command of Maj. Ives, Chief Signal Officer, will be governed by the regulations for a squadron of cavalry dismounted. The squadron will also take part in the ceremony of evening parade. The several corps will successively go on duty every twenty-four hours, and the promptness with which the stations are established and closed will count much in determining the relative excellence of the several corps. The corps will be divided into two platoons, one of which will be in camp and the other at an outpost station. A very elaborate schedule of work has been planned by the signalmen, and the week's tour will be one of special interest. The relative excellence of the different corps will be determined by their proficiency not only in signaling, but in everything that goes to make an ideal soldier, such as neatness in appearance, correctness of uniform, care and attention to the hygienic details of camp, soldierly bearing, and exactness in following all the essential niceties of military courtesy. A stand of colors will be awarded the corps making the highest figure of merit.

## 12th N. Y.—COLONEL H. DOWD.

The following handsome indorsement on the muster rolls of the 12th Regt., relative to its last annual inspection, just returned from Insp. Gen. McLewee, speaks for itself:

"The general and extraordinary improvement that has taken place in this regiment since last inspection is a fact in which all interested have reason to feel proud of, and is most commendable to the C. O. and his associate officers in the regiment. It clearly demonstrates what can be accomplished by hard work and a little patience. The 12th Regt. has accomplished in one year a result that might have reasonably taken three times as long. The manual of arms at inspection was excellent, and remarkable for uniformity throughout the regiment. Evidence of the highest class of discipline was observable everywhere, and arms, uniforms and equipments and adjustment of same generally excellent. All extra property well cared for, but scattered around armory, for want of proper rooms and accommodations—this armory is too small, particularly the drill room. Q. M. Department system excellent. Armory a model of cleanliness. Company quarters and arrangement of uniforms and equipments in lockers throughout regiment excellent, and a great improvement over last year, showing what can be done even with small lockers. Formation of regiment prompt. Review in line of masses was steady. Passage in review handsomely executed. Alignment and distance perfect."

## 69th N. Y.—COL. G. M. SMITH.

Insp. Gen. F. C. McLewee, in connection with the recent annual inspection of the 69th N. Y., gives great credit to the regiment for its manifest progress, as will be seen by the following indorsement on the muster rolls of the command, which Col. Smith received a few days since from the Inspector General. The General says: "This regiment is now in good shape and progressing rapidly; its condition as to general appearance and condition of uniforms and equipments is the best in its history, and all officers and men are commended for the fine result brought about by much hard work, patience and perseverance. The criticism of the various companies is based upon Co. G, Capt. Duffy, which is taken as the standard of excellence. Cos. B, C and I are also in very fine condition, and the last two mentioned, together with Co. G, deserve special mention for having 100 per cent. present for muster. The regimental percentage present for muster is the best ever shown by this organization, and is another indication of its prosperous condition. The improvement over last inspection is very marked, and with a new armory, which this regiment is very much in need of and much deserves, there should be no doubt regarding its future."

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The division encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, the largest camp of troops in the United States, will begin on July 18, and continue until July 25. A review of the week's work will appear in the "Army and Navy Journal" by its special correspondent. Official announcement is made that the annual rifle and carbine competitions for this year will be held upon the State range at Mt. Gretna during the week beginning Aug. 24. Each regiment of infantry, the State Fencible Battn., the Gray Invincibles, and each troop of cavalry are entitled to one team of four men and one man for reserve. One commissioned officer will be allowed to shoot on each team. Tents and mattresses will be provided, but officers and men must bring their own blankets. Regimental inspectors of rifle practice are expected to attend the shoot. Weather permitting, two practice matches for both infantry and cavalry teams will be shot on Tuesday, Aug. 25, the regimental and cavalry matches on Wednesday, Aug. 26. The skirmish match and the inspectors' of rifle practice match on Thursday, Aug. 27, and the brigade match on Friday, Aug. 28. A team of twelve men and three reserves to represent the State at the annual Interstate competitions at Sea Girt, N. J., during the week beginning Aug. 31 will be selected by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice. Regimental inspectors of rifle practice and officers or enlisted men who have reported as members of the team for the State competitions will be eligible for positions on this team. Regimental inspectors of rifle practice are urged to select men to practice for positions on their regimental teams as early in the season as possible, and to give the practice their personal supervision, so that each team may show an improvement in their shooting over past years. Two extra prizes are offered as follows: Regimental match, silver cup; skirmish match, silver cup, donated by Col. O. E. McClellan; brigade match, a handsome trophy; cavalry match, silver cup, to belong to the troop first winning it three times; inspector of rifle practice match, a gold medal, presented by Col. Ash Miner, Gen. Insp. of Rifle Practice. This match is open to all regimental inspectors of rifle practice.

## VERMONT.

Adj. Gen. Lillis, of Vermont announces that the 1st Brigade, V. N. G., will go into camp at Burlington on Monday, Aug. 17, for six days. The encampment will be known as Camp Colonel Webb. Camp will be made, and tents pitched, by Co. M, Burlington, who will report

direct to Col. Thomas Hannon, Brigade Q. M., at the grounds selected for the encampment, Friday morning, Aug. 14, together with the Quartermaster and Quartermaster Sergeant of the 1st Regt. and 1st Light Battery, one Surgeon and the hospital steward, and each Company Quartermaster, and will be subject to his orders. "The object of this encampment," says Col. Lillis, "is the acquirement of a knowledge of military duties, and the attention of officers and men must be devoted to the attainment of this object during the hours prescribed. When off duty the men will be permitted to enjoy themselves in a reasonable manner, but mock parades and disorderly conduct of all kinds will be prohibited."

The following daily routine of duty will be followed: Réveille, 5:50 A. M.; breakfast, 6:30; fatigue call, 7:15; Surgeon's call, 7:30; guard mounting, 8:15; 1st Sergeant's call, 9:00; morning drill, 9:30; recall from drill, 11:30; dinner, 12:00 M.; 1st Sergeant's call, 1:30 P. M.; afternoon drill, 2:30; recall from drill, 4:30; dress parade, 5:30; supper, 6:30; officers' school, 8:00; band concert, 8:30; tattoo, 10:10; taps, 11:00.

Infantry companies will be carefully marked during the encampment under the following subheads: 1. Dress and soldierly appearance of officers and men, when not in ranks. 2. Appearance at drill and other company formations. 3. Guard duty. 4. Target practice. 5. Police of camp. 6. Attendance of actual members of companies. Proficiency under each of the six subheads will have the same value in determining which company holds the "trophy flag" for the coming year.

The sixth competition for the Centennial Trophy will take place at Camp Colonel Webb, Burlington, on Thursday, Aug. 20, 1896. Capt. Jacob Gray Estey, Co. I, 1st Regt., the present custodian of the trophy, will cause the trophy to be brought to the encampment, where it will be placed in charge of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Nelson, Brigade Insp. of Rifle Practice, pending the result of the competition. The rules governing the contest will be those prescribed in the third edition of Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations for similar contests. The range will be in charge of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Nelson, Brigade Insp. of Rifle Practice, assisted by Capt. John D. Wyman, Insp. of Rifle Practice, 1st Regt.

## NEBRASKA.

The National Guard of the State will be assembled in a camp of instruction at Lincoln, Neb., on Sept. 14, 1896, to remain until the evening of Sept. 19.

The camp will be designated as Camp Thomas, in honor of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Vols. Brig. Gen. C. J. Bills is assigned to command, and will give the necessary orders to assemble the brigade.

An examining board will convene at Camp Thomas for the purpose of examining all officers who may be ordered before it. Detail: Lieut. Col. E. Olsen, 2d Regt.; G. R. Colton, Maj. T. L. Williams, 1st Regt.; W. S. Mapes, Capt. H. B. Mulford, 2d Regt.; 1st Lieut. C. M. Keefer, A. D. C., recorder. The scope of the examination is as follows: For Captains—The school of the company and school of the battalion, manual of the sword, extended order, fire discipline and firings, the duties of the officer of the day, and the proper administration of the affairs of a company. For Lieutenants—The school of the soldier and school of the company, extended order, manual of the sword, the proper administration of the affairs of a company, and the duties of the officer of the guard. Adj. Gen. Patrick H. Barry, Lieut. Col. N. P. Lundeen, Insp. Gen. T. Edmond G. Fehé, 6th U. S. Cav., instructor of the guard, and Maj. W. L. Stark, Judge Adv. Gen., will take station at Camp Thomas during the encampment.

## NEW JERSEY.

The 2d Brigade of New Jersey National Guard, in command of Gen. William J. Sewell, will go into camp at Sea Girt, N. J., on Monday, July 20, and remain until the 25th. The Brigade, which will number over 2,000 officers and men, is composed of the 3d Regiment, Col. Benjamin A. Lee; the 6th Regiment, Col. William H. Cooper, and the 7th Regiment, Col. William H. Skirm; Cavalry Company D, of Red Bank, Capt. J. V. Allstrom, will also be present. The camp has been considerably improved since last year, and under the direction of Q. M. Gen. Donnelly new mess halls have been erected and an appropriate fence put around the grounds. The range house of the State Rifle Association has also been completed, as well as the seacoast battery, erected by the United States Government. The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association will be held the first week in September, and will consist of the usual programme and prize list.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

The joint encampment of the New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut Naval Militia at Gardiner's Island, which began on July 11, proved very successful. A force of bluejackets from the cruisers Montgomery and Cincinnati co-operated with the amateur tars, and the dispatch boat Dolphin, with Asst. Secretary of the Navy McAdoo on board, was also present, who reviewed the force.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., who has charge of the Naval Militia system for the Navy Department at Washington, was present and aided in instructing the men in the different systems of signaling by heliograph, torch and flags. Stations were placed on Plum Island, Little Gull Island, Fisher's Island, and on the Connecticut and Rhode Island shores.

The militiamen were taken aboard the cruisers and instructed in the small gun work, target practice, fire quarters, collision drill, in exercises at main and secondary batteries, etc. There were boat drills by sailors from the ships Cincinnati and Montgomery and flag signaling between the camps and ships. Evening parade on July 14 included the Naval Militia of New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island, also bluejackets from the Montgomery, Cincinnati and Dolphin.

During the encampment the men went on an expedition to visit the neighboring harbors, creeks and inlets, of which maps will be drawn, showing the strategical importance. The interior of islands will be carefully inspected as to the advisability of turning them into coastal fortifications, and other uses for war purposes. On July 14 Asst. Secretary McAdoo gave an informal dinner on the Dolphin to the commanding officers of the warships and the Naval Militia Battalions.

## IN CAMP WITH PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

Two troops 6th Cav. from Fort Myer, Va., and Light Battery C. 3d Art., from Washington Barracks, D. C., the whole under command of Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th Cav., will proceed by rail to Lewistown, Pa., and encamp with the troops of that State; to arrive not later than July 20 and remain in camp until July 25, 1896. (S. O. 164, D. E., July 16.)

## CONNECTICUT.

The annual individual skirmishers' match for the Col. Leavenworth Medal, will be held at Wallingford, Conn., Saturday, July 25, 1896, beginning at 1 P. M. The match is open only to enlisted men—no entrance fee. Competitors will use the Springfield or Peabody rifle, with State ammunition. The shooting will be by squads, of four men each, which will be deployed, with intervals of not less than five yards between the men, at about 600 yards from the targets. The competition will be conducted on the principles of a skirmish run. Five halts will be made in advancing and five in retiring.

## MICHIGAN.

The Detroit Light Infantry and Company D, 3d Inf. M. N. G., of Saginaw, assisted in the celebration at Ludington on the Fourth. A special train left Detroit at 11 o'clock Friday night, and arrived at Ludington about 9 o'clock the following morning. A parade took place in the forenoon, in which the visiting and local Militia took part. An exhibition by the U. S. Life-saving Crew stationed at Ludington followed, which was not only very amusing, but exceedingly interesting to all who were enabled to see it. Outdoor sports, fireworks, and speeches by the leading orators of the district followed. The visiting Militia left about midnight, highly pleased with the reception accorded them by the citizens of Ludington. Evacuation Day, July 11, proved a brilliant success. Patriotism unlocked the bonds of conventionalism and gave full scope for such enthusiasm as has not been felt in Detroit for years. The city was profusely decorated. In the forenoon, the exercises consisted of prayer, song, and addresses, followed by the unveiling of the memorial tablet, by Gen. Russell A. Alger, all of which took place at the new Federal building, which stands on the site of Fort Lernaut, afterward Fort Shelby. It was here on July 11, 1796, that the "Union Jack" was hauled down and "Old Glory" took possession of, not only Detroit, but the entire Northwest. A parade took place in the afternoon, the magnitude of which has only been surpassed in Detroit by the Grand Army several years ago. The public thronged the streets as never before, in their best attire, and with smiling faces betokened prosperity and happiness which could not escape the most careless observer. The police force, two hundred strong, led the procession, Col. S. Snyder and four companies of the 19th Inf., U. S. A., accompanied by their own band, followed; then came Gov. Rich and staff, followed by the 4th Inf. (complete), M. N. G., under command of Col. William G. Latimer. (Company G, stationed at Monroe, occupied its place in line on this occasion). The Michigan State Naval Brigade received much applause for their fine appearance. Then followed the several Grand Army Posts, numerous cadet companies, and patriotic societies in full regalia, also the National Letter Carriers' Association. The parade was somewhat lengthy and the sun excessively hot, but enthusiasm made the participants quite oblivious to these conditions.

## STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

(From the New York "Herald.")

Von Moltke said the civil war in America was a conflict between armed mobs. The assertion of the famous German-General may have contained certain elements of truth.

But that such an assertion would not be borne out today needs only a visit to the State camp at Peekskill to prove. There the camp of instruction of the New York National Guard was inaugurated yesterday. The guardsmen who assembled there were far from forming an armed mob. Drill, discipline and life are soldierly in the extreme. No detail is omitted, and scarcely a regiment in the regular Army could be found that would pass a better inspection.

These annual camps are the best part of the life of the guardsmen. Drills in armories and parades on the street are well enough in their way, but the outdoor life, the grappling with difficulties afforded by topography, the marches through open country—these are what fit the guardsmen for actual warfare.

The militia of the United States has been raised to a high state of efficiency within the last few years. Guardsmen are regarded as "toy soldiers" no longer. The railroad riots in Chicago and the trolley car strikes in Brooklyn showed that they have the manhood to rise to the heights the occasion calls for. With the same methods of discipline existing between them, the footing of the regular regiments and most of the regiments of the guard in regular warfare would be the same.

## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Col. Henry F. Donovan, Insp. Gen. of the Illinois National Guard, resigned on July 14. Three years ago he was appointed to the office by Gov. Altgeld. Col. Donovan led the anti-Altgeld forces in the National Convention delegation and caused a break from the Governor.

A dispatch from Columbus, O., announces that on July 15 the city was placed under martial law. Two companies of the 5th Regt. were on duty, and it is probable that several more companies will be ordered out before the labor troubles are over. All the police have been mobilized in the police stations ready to be summoned to the Brown Hoisting Works, which is the present seat of the trouble. The militia and the police patrolled the grounds surrounding the Brown works and kept the crowd moving.

Troop A, 3d U. S. Cav., Capt. George A. Dodd, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, will be stationed at the New York State Camp, near Peekskill, for the two closing weeks, which will be from August 1 to August 15. The regular Army cavalrymen will form a valuable object lesson for the National Guardsmen.

An engineering corps has been organized in New Castle, Pa., and an attempt is being made to have it become a part of the National Guard.

The 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th Batteries of New York are to assemble on the morning of August 6, at Broadway and Forty-fourth street, New York, and march to State Camp, arriving there on the afternoon of August 8. It is understood a firing competition will be held at camp for the Planagan Trophy by the several batteries with the field pieces.

Col. Seward, of the 9th N. Y., has appointed ex-Capt. C. S. Carscallen commissary of the regiment, vice Taylor rendered supernumerary.

The stand taken by Col. Smith, of the 69th N. Y., against the extra payment of field musicians when ordered out by the State is likely to lead to a joint effort among commanding officers to abolish the paying of field musicians, except when acting under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The 9th N. Y. Veterans have arranged to make a visit to the active regiment in-camp on Wednesday, July 22.



The steamer Mohawk will leave foot of Twentieth street, North River, at 9 A. M., and from foot of 130th street at 10 A. M. Music and refreshments on board. Tickets are 50 cents.

Capt. E. K. Austin, Adj. 8th N. Y., has been detailed as acting Adjutant to Maj. E. B. Ives, Chief Signal Officer, who will command the several signal corps of the State at camp from July 25 to Aug. 1.

The Maryland National Guard will go into camp at Frederick, Md., on July 18. The camp will be known as "Camp Lowndes."

Mr. Edwin H. Koehler has been elected a 2d Lieutenant in the 2d Battery, New York. He was formerly a Lieutenant in 1st Battery.

#### COMING EVENTS.

June 23 to July 23.—Camp of Minnesota National Guard near Lake City.

June 27 to Aug. 15.—Camp of New York Guard at Peekskill by regiments and battalions.

July 6 to Aug. 2.—Camp of Wisconsin N. G. at Military Reservation, Juneau County, by regiment.

July 11 to Aug. 1.—Camp of Illinois N. G. by regiment.

July 14 to 18.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets Massachusetts Militia at Hingham.

July 18 to 25.—Camp of New Jersey N. G. at Sea Girt.

July 18 to 25.—Division Camp, Penn. N. G., at Lewisburg.

July 18 to 25.—Camp of Maryland N. G., near Frederick.

July 20 to 27.—Camp of Missouri N. G. at Warrensburg.

July 20 to 25.—Camp of 1st Brigade Ohio at Cleveland.

July 21 to 25.—Camp of 2d Brigade Massachusetts Militia at South Framingham.

July 25 to Aug. 1.—Camp of 2d Regt. of Iowa at Ottumwa.

July 28 to Aug. 2.—Camp of 2d Brigade Ohio at Cleveland.

Aug. 1 to 8.—Tour of duty of 1st Regt. of Massachusetts at Fort Warren, Mass.

Aug. 1 to 10.—Camp of Mississippi National Guard at Jackson.

Aug. 4.—Camp of West Virginia N. G. at Huntington.

Aug. 5 to 10.—Camp of 3d Brigade Ohio at Cleveland.

Aug. 9 to 16.—Camp of 4th Regt., Missouri N. G.

Aug. 11 to 15.—Camp of 2d Corps of Cadets Massachusetts Militia at Essex.

Aug. 13 to 18.—Camp of 4th Brigade Ohio at Cleveland.

Aug. 15 to 22.—Camp of 1st Regt. of Iowa at Independence.

Aug. 16 to 23.—Camp of 2d Regt. and Batt. A, Missouri N. G. at Lamar.

Aug. 17 to 22.—Camp of Connecticut N. G. at Niantic.

Aug. 17 to 22.—Camp of Vermont National Guard near Burlington.

Aug. 18 to 24.—Camp of Michigan N. G. at Island Lake.

Aug. 21 to 28.—Camp of Art. Brigade Ohio at Cleveland.

Aug. 22 to 29.—Camp of 3d Regt. of Iowa at Red Oak.

#### THE ADVANCE TOWARDS DONGOLA.

(From the Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette.)

The rapid and successful advance of our forces toward Dongola has an importance in its influence on the future of the Empire, which bears no proportion to the constitution and limited number of troops engaged; a number, indeed, surpassed in several of the minor wars in which, of late years, we have been so frequently involved. If it were merely a question of checking the Dervish incursions, which are a standing menace to the frontiers of Southern Egypt, this expedition might well be classed with those punitive wars which it so much resembles in many of its features, and which we have so often been obliged to wage on the frontiers of India and elsewhere. But, whereas, the object of these frontier incursions is limited, as a rule, to a salutary moral effect on some barbarous tribe, and the maintenance locally of British prestige, the advance to Dongola and the South means a grasp at the heart of the African Continent, on whose borders, South, East and West, we are already established, while we command the North from Malta and Gibraltar. Vast as are the possessions laid claim to in Africa by other nationalities, and notably by France and Germany, we can hardly doubt that in the not distant future, the Anglo-Saxon will be the dominant race throughout that great Continent, possessing as it does those colonizing faculties which its rivals lack, that power of expatriation and making a home beyond the seas, of organization, of assimilating friendly races and displacing hostile ones, which have enabled English colonists, by the law of the survival of the fittest, to outpace and outlive their foreign competitors in lands washed by the Atlantic and the Pacific. The German, so far, has not made that mark as a colonist in Africa which foreshadows a permanent hold of its territorially large possessions, and which would bear some proportion to the importance of the Teuton in European affairs, to

his undoubted pre-eminence intellectually, politically, and as a soldier. Perhaps too much accustomed at home to the guidance and restraint of government, he adapts himself less easily to his new environments than the Briton when thrown as a colonist on his own resources, and left unfettered to deal with the strange conditions of his new life as best he may. The Frenchman, again, can with difficulty reconcile himself to regard any other than France as his real home, and, however patriotic this sentiment, it is undoubtedly one which militates against his success as a colonizer, and which goes far to explain the fact that Algeria, after an occupation of so many years and so many costly sacrifices in men and money, is less a French colony than a conquered region held in subjection by a foreign garrison. Least successful of all, the Italian effort to obtain a footing in Africa has terminated in disaster, and defeated by a barbarous foe, overburdened with debt at home, and holding the least favored region in point of climate and situation, the future influence of Italy in Africa may be regarded as a quantity negligible, though an easily understood feeling of national pride may urge her to cling tenaciously to her African possessions.

It would not be unreasonable therefore to look forward to the continual expansion of our rule in Africa, British influence working gradually southward from the Nile, and northward from the Cape, till we become the chief, and perhaps eventually the sole, Power in Africa. We must not, however, underestimate the obstacles to our advance to the south, confident though we may be that to overcome these obstacles is merely a question of time. Inferior as are the wild tribes of the Sudan in arms, discipline and military resources as compared with any European Power, they have, nevertheless, shown themselves fierce and stubborn opponents, unsubdued by repeated defeats, and especially when heated by religious fanaticism, capable of a display of reckless valor against any superiority of arms and equipment. Against the continual attacks of these tribesmen, our Egyptian troops must force their way, nor can it be forgotten that the difficulties of transport are unusually great, and must become an even greater care to the Sirdar's small force as its distance from the base increases. So far, however, the advance of the expedition has been skillfully conducted, and with a successful and good fortune which must have surpassed the most sanguine anticipations, not the smallest hitch having occurred, the mortality having been less than might have been reasonably expected, due regard being had to the trying nature of the climate and the intense heat. In every encounter the tribesmen have been defeated and driven back, notwithstanding their great numerical superiority in most cases, while the native troops have exhibited a steadiness fully justifying the reliance placed on them by the Sirdar, and which marks the highly creditable advance in all soldierly qualities which they have made of late years under the training of their British officers.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure.**

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**H. H. UPHAM & CO.,**  
**MEMORIAL TABLETS,**  
608 West Broadway, NEW YORK.

## The Caligraph Typewriter

IS WORTH 100% MORE

than any other, because it will wear twice as long.

"It Outlasts Them All."



The finest Typewriter Catalogue ever issued and interesting Pamphlets, will be sent on application to the . . . . .  
**American Writing Machine Company**  
237 B'way, New York, U. S. A.

#### STEAMSHIPS.

### AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY TRANS-ATLANTIC LINE SAILING UNDER THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

New York and Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London.

No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.

St. Paul	July 22, 10 A. M.	St. Louis	Aug. 12, 10 A. M.
Berlin	July 22, Noon	St. Paul	Aug. 19, 10 A. M.
New York	July 29, 10 A. M.	Paris	Aug. 26, 10 A. M.
Paris	August 5, 10 A. M.	New York	Aug. 29, 10 A. M.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
6 Bowling Green, New York. 307 Walnut St., Philadelphia  
143 La Salle St., Chicago

**THOMAS C. ORNDORFF,**  
**GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,**  
51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.,  
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



**MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,**  
Adopted by the United States Army,  
Navy and the National Guard.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL, D. M. Ferry Co. Detroit, Mich.

THE LIGHT RUNNING **DENSMORE** THE WORLD'S GREATEST TYPEWRITER.



**SUPERIORITIES ESTABLISHED:**  
Lightest Key-Touch, Greatest Speed, Most Convenient Paper Feed, Best for both Correspondence and Manifolding, Best System of Scales.

**FROM THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.**  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
WASHINGTON, November 23, 1895.

DENSMORE TYPEWRITER COMPANY.  
Gentlemen:—We have now in use in the Bureaus of this Department nearly eighty Densmore machines. We have no complaint from the users of them, hence we conclude they are giving entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,  
(Signed) HIRSH BUCKINGHAM, Custodian.

**FREE.** Illustrated pamphlet containing testimonials from leading concerns.

DENSMORE TYPEWRITER CO., 316 Broadway, New York.

## Officers of the Army and Navy

whether at home or about to leave for distant stations should make a trial of the famous



The only goods a well-dressed gentleman can wear in place of real linen.

They save all trouble and annoyance of laundry work, and are always ready for use.

You will like them; they look well, wear well, and fit well. All styles except the "Dante" and "Tasso" are reversible; both sides alike; can be worn twice as long as any other collar. When one side is soiled use the other, then throw it away and take a fresh one.

Ask the Dealers for them.

If not found on sale, we will send by mail for 25 cents, a Box of Ten Collars, or Five Pairs of Cuffs.

A Sample Collar and a Pair of Cuffs sent by mail for six cents.

Address, giving size and style wanted.

**REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.**

## EVERY STUDENT of the DRILL REGULATIONS

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill, containing the Interpretations of the Drill.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U. S. A., RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD.  
Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, \$1.00.

## DRILL REGULATIONS

INFANTRY, bound in bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00  
INFANTRY, " " leather, - 75c. ARTILLERY, (Just revised) " " 1.00

### Manual of Guard Duty.

Approved by the War Department, and containing supplement giving latest modifications of Manual of Guard Duty, ordered by War Department, June 17, 1896.

Bound in bristol board, 25c; bound in leather, 50c.

### NEW MANUAL OF ARMS.

The War Department has issued and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has published a new Manual of Arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. It will be sent by mail prepaid for 10 cents.

Our extremely low price puts these indispensable hand-books for the soldier, within reach of all. Books sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,**  
93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

## The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

**ASSETS, - \$221,213,721.33.**

Officers desiring insurance will please apply for rates and other information to the nearest Agency of the Company, or to Captain H. R. FREEMAN, Supt. Maritime Dept., Company Building, 32 Liberty Street, New York.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ASPIRANT asks (1) In connection with the appointment of Robert G. Gorton and Henry M. Dougherty (alternate), of New York, what district are they appointed from? (2) Are all the vacancies for West Point now filled in New York City. Answer (1) Tenth N. Y. (2) Yes.

J. B. asks (1) If there will be any vacancies in the U. S. Military Academy, or in the U. S. Naval Academy for appointments from this district, for June, 1897. (2) Are there any Presidential appointments open, for either Academy? Answer (1) Military Academy, 20th District, 1900; 21st District, 1898; Naval Academy, 20th, 1901; 21st, 1901. (2) No Presidential appointments are open for either Academy.

F. M. B. asks, If the rank of battalion adjutant has been changed to captain in the N. G. N. Y. Answer.—No; the rank is still that of first lieutenant. The rank of Regimental Adjutant has, however, been changed to that of Captain.

C. C. C.—A soldier can ask to be retired before having completed the necessary thirty years' service, but of course the retirement cannot be ordered until the thirty years have been completed. Usually such applications are made about a month ahead. A soldier whose term of service and expiration of thirty years' service occur the same day could and would be retired under the law without re-enlistment. The mere fact of being retired would continue his service.

C. F. C.—The law provides that all unmarried soldiers under thirty years of age who are citizens of the United States, are physically sound, who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army and who have borne a good moral character before and after enlistment, may compete for promotion to 2d Lieutenant in the Army.

C. N. G.—The information in reference to camps of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania National Guard has

already appeared in the columns of the "Army and Navy Journal." You will also find it under "Coming Events."

M. L. asks the name of the cadet appointed this year to West Point from the 10th Congressional District, N. Y. Answer.—Robt. F. Gorton.

G. A. B. asks what district E. J. Pickup, U. S. M. A., represents. Answer.—2d District, N. Y.

S.—The War of 1812, as it is called, was with Great Britain. It commenced June 18, 1812, and terminated February 17, 1815.

E. D. F. asks: (1) Do cadet officers at West Point wear the regular officers' belt and sword, or do they wear a belt, sword and scabbard, as worn by non-commissioned staff officers? Answer.—Cadet officers wear neither the belt, sword and scabbard worn by officers of the Army, nor that by the non-commissioned staff-officers, but a belt, sword and scabbard of special design. (2) At funeral escort are the three volleys fired before coffin is covered with earth? Answer.—Yes. Par. 762, Drill Regulations, says: "When the funeral services are completed and the coffin lowered into the grave, the commander causes the escort to resume attention and fire three rounds of blank cartridges, the muzzles of the pieces being elevated. A trumpet then sounds taps." (3) Where, and at what price, can I procure the latest and best work on court martial law? Answer.—The Manual for Courts Martial, prepared by 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., and published by authority of the Secretary of War, for use in the Army of the U. S., is the latest publication of this character. Write to Adjutant General Army, Washington, D. C., and he may send you a copy. (4) Is there anything in Army Regulations or in general orders from A. G. O., forbidding the wearing of tan-colored shoes, either in full dress, fatigue, or camp uniform? If so, quote paragraph or order. Answer.—No; but it would be in bad taste to wear tan-colored shoes with the uniform. The majority of post commanders, perhaps all, positively forbid such a practice.

The militia of William J. Bryan's State do not appear to be in favor with the Indians of the vicinage, if we may judge from this story, which appears in the New York "Sun." "A few years ago, when there was more or less ghost-dancing on the part of the aborigines, the Nebraska militia was mobilized, and Buffalo Bill took the field resplendent in uniform. He relates that while in camp on the western border of the State one day a friendly Indian chief dropped in to pay his respects. After gazing in awe upon the bedizened ex-scout he said: 'You big Giral now, too, Bill?'

"Yes," said William, drawing himself up to his dress parade height, 'I'm a General, now.'

"Big Giral, same Miles, Terry, Crook?" inquired the admiring sachem.

"No, I am General of the National Guard," meekly responded William.

"M'lish! Oh, hell!" exclaimed the warrior, turning his back in disgust and striding out of the tent. In spite of the "Sun's" joke, the militia of Nebraska are giving a good account of themselves, and Maj. E. G. Fitch, 6th Cav., on duty with the guard of Nebraska, in an official report to the War Department, said among other things: "The Nebraska National Guard is composed of as fine a body of young men as can be found anywhere, physically and morally speaking. It seems to be the aim of most, if not all, of the companies to keep bad material of any description out of their ranks. In the matter of discipline, I found them obedient, eager to learn, respectful to their officers, and civil among themselves."

We do not recall a year when so many of our regular troops were detailed for service at State camps, centennial celebrations, etc., in the North, South, East and West as they already have been this year of grace, 1896. It is a good sign of public benefit, and as this is the active season when practice marches are in order, and these functions serve to some extent, in lieu thereof, we do not presume the troops are particularly unhappy.

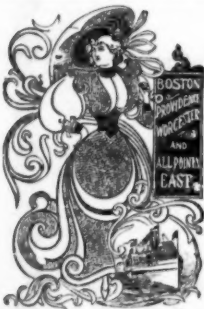
## BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

### In Uræmia after Typhoid Fever.

Dr. B. P. HOPKINS, of the Warm Springs, Va., Member Medical Society of Virginia:

"Miss C—, 30 years of age, was prostrated by a severe attack of Typhoid Fever, which was followed by Uræmia developing itself at the expiration of two months. The attendant symptoms were such as to excite serious apprehension, and proved wholly unamenable to the treatment indicated in the case; the patient grew gradually worse, until I regarded her condition as hopeless. At this time a friend of the young lady suggested the use of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**. Satisfied that no injury could result from its use, I gladly adopted the suggestion. The result was a matter of equal gratification and astonishment. Under the influence of the water the kidneys promptly resumed a healthy action, the drowsiness disappeared, and in two weeks the patient was up and walking about the house, which she had not been able to do before for several months, and her improvement continued until she was in usual health."

This water for sale by druggists and grocers generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, \$5.00 f. o. b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent free to any address. Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st. Address, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va. On the Atlantic & Danville Railroad.



### PROVIDENCE LINE.

THE best route for Army and Navy Officers between New York, Boston, Providence, Worcester and all New England. First-class, Music—Main Deck Dining Rooms. Steamers "Connecticut" and "Massachusetts" leave New Pier 36, North River, foot of Canal St., daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 p.m. Returning Train leaves Park Square Station, Boston, at 6:30 p.m., Worcester at 6:15 p.m., connecting with steamers leaving Providence at 7:45 p.m.

### STONINGTON LINE

between New York Narragansett Pier and Watch Hill. From New York, 11:00 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

J. W. MILLER, President. W. DE W. DIMOCK, A.G.P.A. O. H. BRIGGS, G.P.A. Write A. G. P. A. for Summer Guide Book, New Pier 36, N. Y. N. Y.

## NEW ARMY REGULATIONS, GOVERNMENT EDITION.

Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.60.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

Bennett Building, 93-101 Nassau St., New York.

### RIDING SADDLES HARNESS BICYCLES and TRICYCLES

Factory: Newark, N. J.

The Whitman Saddle Co., 118 Chambers Street, N. Y. City

Make the celebrated "WHITMAN" as well as all other styles of saddles and equestrian goods. Their harness and horse clothing department offer the finest assortment in the market. They also manufacture the "WHITMAN" and "PATRIOT" wheels, universally accepted as excelling in every essential feature of honest construction.

From us purchasers of the manufacturer's direct.

Special discount to U. S. A. officers.

Illustrated catalogue sent free.



Factory: Jamestown, N. Y.

### New England Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

Officers of the Army and Navy insured without extra premium except when engaged in actual warfare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption of the war risk does not invalidate the policy, but simply becomes a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute.

All forms of Life and Endowment policies issued. Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office. BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

ANSEL D. FOSTER, Vice-Pres. S. F. TRULL, Secretary. WM. B. TURNER, Asst. Secretary.

### SCHOOLS.

#### The Clinton Classical School for Boys.

Open all the year. Fall term begins Sept. 17th.

CHARLES W. CLINTON, Ph. D., Principal, Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

#### WOODSIDE SEMINARY.

Hartford, Connecticut. Special Terms. City advantages for culture and study. Rural surroundings. Miss SARA J. SMITH, Principal, Hartford, Conn.

#### \$300 Yearly. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Newton, N. J.

Boys prepared for college. Living languages taught by natives. 800 ft. above sea level, no malaria. Very good table. Send for catalogue. J. C. PLA, R. S., Principal. Rev. C. S. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain

#### ST. AGNES SCHOOL—Under the direction of

Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal, Albany, N. Y.

#### RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY, Central

Park, West, 91st to 100th Streets, New York City. Departments of Arts, Science, Business and Regents' Examinations. Large athletic field and parade ground adjoining building. Terms to resident pupils, \$450. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

#### THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,

Peekskill, N. Y., 63d year. Send for illustrated catalogue. Colonel LOUIS H. ORLEMAN, Prin.

#### ACADEMY AT ST. VINCENT on the Hudson,

N. Y. CITY. For girls. Sisters of Charity. Location beautiful; grounds extensive. Academic and preparatory courses; art, music, languages. Mother Superior.

#### RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.

61st year. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, and Business. U. S. Army officer detailed at River View by Secretary of War. JOSEPH B. BISBEE, A. M., Prin., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

#### ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Episcopal)

187 Western Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Primary, Academic and College Preparatory Courses. Miss M. S. DUSINBERRE, Principal. REFERENCES—General E. C. Mason, U. S. Army (retired) Colonel J. H. Page, 3d Regt. U. S. Army

#### KEBLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Syracuse, N. Y.

Under the supervision of Bishop Huntington. Twenty-sixth school year begins Wednesday, September 16, 1896. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

#### NEW YORK; LONG ISLAND; ROSLYN.

#### ROSLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

Unusual success with boys who do not succeed elsewhere. Because we have different methods of teaching and managing the boys—understand them better. HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS. Prepares for any College or Business.

#### THE MISSES TIMLOW, Nutley, N. J.

CLOVERSIDE. A boarding-school for girls, near New York. Refers to Bishop Starkey. Address, Miss E. W. TIMLOW.

#### CHELTHAM MILITARY ACADEMY,

on the summit of the Cheltenham Hills, 2 hours from New York; 1/4 hr. from Philadelphia. Represented by 30 graduates in six leading colleges and scientific schools. 25th year. Terms, \$600; no extras. Special terms to clergymen and to army and naval officers. JOHN C. RICE, Ph. D., Ogontz, Pa.

#### Mt. Auburn Institute.

#### The H. Thane Miller School

For Girls and Young Ladies.

This noted school of Language, Literature and History was established in 1856, and each succeeding year has witnessed its continued growth in usefulness and influence. It is beautifully located in one of the healthiest and handsomest suburbs of Cincinnati, is of easy access, and has a commanding view of the city. Among many attractive features are: For-ign Travel; Eminent Lecturers throughout the entire year; Music and Art; Elective Courses of study. The limited number of pupils received gives opportunity for special attention to Home Training and Social Culture. For catalogue and full information, address Mrs. H. THANE MILLER, or Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio. Associate Principal, Miss EMMA LOUISE PARRY.

### SCHOOLS.

#### ST. JOHN'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

For boys 12 to 16 preparing for St. John's College, U. S. Naval Academy, or business. Careful supervision of health and habits. Masters all graduates. Address Principal, JAMES W. CAIN, M. A., Annapolis, Md.

#### MICHIGAN, Orchard Lake.

#### Michigan Military Academy.

19th year. Prepares for leading universities. Graduates are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell and University of Michigan. New gymnasium 80x180 feet. Address, COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, Superintendent.

#### Staunton Military Academy.

A Military School for Young Men and Boys. Unsurpassed in course of study, thoroughness of equipment, and beauty of location. Handsome illustrated catalogue sent on application. STAUNTON, Virginia.

#### SHATTUCK SCHOOL, Faribault, Minnesota.

Rev. JAMES DOBIE, D. D., Rector.

Lieut. A. T. ARBUTT, U. S. A., Commandant.

In climate, equipment, instruction, discipline and training so great advantages are seldom offered at so moderate cost. Numerous Army references. Its artistic Catalogue contains a full write up. Address the Rector.

#### ST. LUKE'S, Bustleton, near

Philadelphia, Pa. A school of the highest class in an exceptionally healthy location. St. Luke's boys now in Harvard, Princeton, Univ. of Pa., Yale, Trinity, West Point, Mass. Inst. of Tech., etc. Illustrated catalogue. CHAS. H. STROUT, F. E. MOUTON.

#### CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Aurora, N. Y. A live military school, strict discipline, thorough work. Beautiful and healthful location. \$400.00 per year. Col. VASA E. STOLBRAND, Superintendent.

#### NATIONAL PARK SEMINARY,

For Young Women, Washington, D. C. Twenty minutes out. Collegiate and Seminary Courses. Beautiful grounds. \$25.00 building. A cup and bowl \$30.00 to \$40.00. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. "It is a liberal education to live in Washington." Address J. A. I. CASSEY, Pres., P. O. Box 210 Forest Glen, Md.

### PROPOSALS.

#### PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING BRIE

HARBOR, PA.—U. S. Engineer Office, D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., June 13, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging and furnishing and placing rip-rap stone at Erie Harbor, Pa., will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., July 20, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Maj., Engrs.

#### JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 10th, 1896. Sealed

proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. (Central standard time) August 10th, 1896, for furnishing at G. M. Depot here, 5,000 feet 2 1/2 inch rubber hose with coupling U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Rubber Hose," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

#### PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRING BREAK-

WATER AT BUFFALO, N. Y.—U. S. Engineer Office, 1101 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., July 13, 1896. Sealed proposals for repairing Buffalo breakwater will be received here until 11 A. M. July 28, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Major, Engrs.

#### PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW

YORK NAVY YARD, July 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened July 2, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, July 21, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of brooms, brushes, screws, flax twine, lumber, drills, iron, steel, brass, packing, alcohol, red lead, white lead, white zinc, brown zinc, paint, green tallow, concentrated lye, shellac, varnishes, linseed oil, sperm oil, lard oil, brass pipe and fittings, laces, tools, laundry soap, beeswax, waste, all kinds, twill, button-hole twist, spool cotton, flannel, cotton duck, ivory buttons, jack knives, and tea. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous. In the Government Printing Office, STEWART, Paymaster-General, U. S. N.



July 18, 1896.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

847

Nothing is put in Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne to make it ferment, the effervescence is natural; its bouquet unrivalled.

All lovers of delicacies of the table use ANGOSTURA BITTERS to secure a good digestion, but the genuine only, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons.

## MARRIED.

LEARY-RANDALL.—At Salem, Mass., July 6, 1896, by Rev. De Witt S. Clark, D. D., Lieut. Edmund M. Leary, 2d U. S. Cav., to Miss Charlotte A. Randall, of Augusta, Me.

SUTHERLAND-BROWN.—In Brattleboro, Vt., June 30, 1896, by the Right Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, Bishop of Vermont, Ethel Ruth, youngest daughter of Comdr. Allan D. Brown, U. S. N. (retired), to the Rev. George Joseph Sutherland, rector of St. Mary's Parish, Northfield, Vt.

WATKINS-SULLIVAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1896, Milton W. Watkins, Sailmaker, U. S. N., to Miss May Belle Sullivan.

## DIED.

CARLTON.—At Crooked Acres, Bowmansdale, Pa., July 8, 1896, Sara Pollock Carlton, wife of Col. Caleb H. Carlton, 8th U. S. Cav.

GAGEBY.—At Johnstown, Pa., July 13, 1896, Maj. James Harrison Gageby, 12th U. S. Inf.

HARVEY.—At Oroville, Cal., June 26, 1896, Charles, infant son of Charles Harvey, formerly Post Quartermaster Sergeant, U. S. A.

KRUMBHAAR.—At his summer residence, at Wave-land, Miss., on July 11, William Butler Krumbhaar, of New Orleans, La., aged 61 years.

McCLUNEY.—At Gwynedd, Pa., July 3, 1896, Elizabeth S. McClune, widow of Commo. William J. McClune, U. S. N.

MERCHANT.—At Trenton, N. J., July 5, 1896, Anderson Merchant, formerly 1st Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Artillery, son of the late Gen. Charles S. Merchant, U. S. A.

PULFORD.—At Detroit, Mich., July 11, 1896, Col. John Pulford, U. S. A., retired.

POLLOCK.—At his late residence, 1009 Boston avenue, New York City, July 14, 1896, Mr. Julius Pollock, grandfather of Asst. Engr. Edward S. Kellogg, U. S. N., now on board the U. S. S. Yorktown, Asiatic squadron.

ROEHLE.—At Philadelphia, July 13, Clifton C. Roehle, Naval Cadet, U. S. N.

STILES.—At Cincinnati, O., July 10, 1896, Mrs. Margaret A. Stiles, mother of the wife of Capt. H. H. Adams, 18th U. S. Inf.

SNOW.—In Asheville, N. C., on Sunday, July 12, 1896, Emily Christine, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. W. D. Snow, sister of Lieut. William J. Snow, 1st U. S. Art., and sister of the wife of Lieut. Francis J. Koester, 3d U. S. Cav.

THOMAS.—At the University Hospital, Baltimore, Md., June 28, Lieut. Comdr. Eugene B. Thomas, U. S. N., retired.

WALKER.—At Butler, Pa., July 4, 1896, Lieut. Samuel Walker, U. S. Army, retired, brother of Lieut. Lev-erett Hull Walker, 4th U. S. Art.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mix- ing in drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

Original Designs.

## MONUMENTS.

Send for Illustrated Handbook.  
J. & R. LAMB,  
59 Carmine St., New York.

## Spaulding &amp; Co.,

State and Jackson Sts., CHICAGO.

## IMPORTERS OF...

Watches, Precious Stones, Jewelry, Fans, Clocks, Opera Glasses, Fine China, Bric-a-brac, Glass, Statuary, Bronzes, Art Goods and Novelties.

## DEALERS IN...

Sterling Silverware, Gold and Silver Mounted Leather Goods, Silver-plated Ware, etc.

Correspondence Solicited and goods sent on approval to responsible people.

## Fine Stationery.

Samples of INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, CARDS, ETC., worded and engraved in THE LATEST FORM AND STYLE, sent on application.

ARTS ILLUMINATED and dies engraved in strict accordance with the scientific rules of HERALDRY.

## FLAVOR

**For Soups**

Gravies, Sauces, etc., can always be depended upon to be the best when cooked with pure, rich Extract of Beef like

**Cudahy's Rex Brand**

The Cudahy Pharmaceutical Co., South Omaha, Neb., send free copy of "Ranch Book," and for 4 cents in stamps sample of CUDAHY'S REX BRAND

## CUDAHY'S REX BRAND

**Quick as Thought**

No time lost with WHITMAN'S INSTANTANEOUS CHOCOLATE. Taste, flavor and quality the best. Put up in a pound and half-pound tins.

Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Sole Mfrs., Philadelphia.

## MILITARY BOOKS

The Service of Security and Information. Revised Edition (3d), by Arthur L. Wagner, Captain, 6th Inf., U. S. Army. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, \$1.50

Catechism of Outpost Duty. By Captain Arthur L. Wagner. Cloth. Price, 50c.

International Series. Edited by Captain Arthur L. Wagner.

No. 1. Military Letters and Essays. By Captain F. N. Maude, R.E., author of "Letters on Tactics and Organization."

No. 2. Cavalry Studies from Two Great Wars. French, German and American Cavalry.

No. 3. Tactical Studies on Battles Around Plevna. Each number, blue cloth, price, \$1.50.

HUDSON-KIMBERLY PUB. CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

THE NEW 1896. Sealed and delivered here for the first time. Q. M. Depot. It is a book of couplings and any or all information for the purpose of containing the following: ROBINSON.

BREAK- U. S. Engr. Buffalo, for repair and received here on public application.

## WALTER BAKER &amp; CO., LIMITED.

Established Dorchester, Mass., 1780.

**Breakfast Cocoa**

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NO CHEMICALS

Always ask for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa Made at DORCHESTER, MASS. It bears their Trade Mark "La Belle Chocolatiere" on every can. Beware of Imitations.

## "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited, Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

## NORTON &amp; CO. BANKERS,

Wheeling, W. Va.

LOANS NEGOTIATED. Correspondence Solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy.

STYLE IS THE MAN. FASHION FITS HIM. CHOOSE A COLLAR FOR YOUR STYLE. LOOK AT THE MARK.

**Cluett**

INSIST ON THE MARK. IT'S A GUARANTEE. ALMOSA.

## JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Nos. 303, 404, 170, 604 E. F., 601 E. F. And other styles to suit all hands.

THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

## The Old Reliable Sweet Caporal CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time. More Sold Than All Other Brands Combined. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

**KINNEY BROS.,** THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Successor, MANUFACTURER.

**HOTELS.**

**Westminster Hotel, NEW YORK,** 16th Street and Irving Place, one block East of Broadway at Union Square. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ARMY AND NAVY. AMERICAN PLAN.

**Westminster Hotel E. N. ANABLE.**

## EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. H. C. BURCH, Manager.

**GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 51st St., NEW YORK.** European Plan. Newly refurnished and replumbed. Army and Navy headquarters. Special rates to the service.

**WM. G. LELAND.**

**MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.** (Directly opposite Wall St., New York.) Select family and transient Hotel. Enlarged and remodeled; newly furnished; elegant large rooms, single or en suite; with private bath; very reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

## Park Avenue Hotel. Absolutely Fireproof.

4th Ave., 33d and 35d Sts., New York. American and European Plans. Army and Navy Headquarters. WM. H. EARLE & SON, Proprietors.

**HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.** Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

## Starveant House. Broadway and 39th St., N. Y.

Rooms with board, \$2.50 per day and upward. Rooms without board, \$1.00 per day and upward. Steam heat. Army & Navy Headquarters. HENRY J. BANG, Prop.

## ST. CLOUD HOTEL, Broadway and 45th Street, New York. Special rates to Army Officers. Fire-proof addition.

**N. B. BARRY, PROP.**

The Famous CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Philadelphia. Under New Management. Rates Reduced. AMERICAN PLAN: 100 rooms, \$3.50 per day, 125 rooms, \$3.00 per day; 125 rooms, \$3.50 per day, 125 rooms, \$4.00 per day. Electric Light in Every room. L. U. MALTRY, Prop'r.

**Windsor Hotel** 5th Ave., 46th & 47th Sts., New York. American and European Plan. Special Rates to the Army and Navy. Terms—AMERICAN PLAN, \$4 per day and upward; EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.50 per day and upward. Free coaches and transfer of baggage to and from Grand Central Depot. Orchestral music every evening during the dinner hour. WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

No. 254 CARLTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Superior Board, Comfortable Home. Naval reference. **MRS. FLAMBARD.**

## WM. H. BELLIS &amp; CO., NAVAL TAILORS,

98 CHURCH ST., ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Make a Specialty of Naval Uniforms. Import Starkey's London Trimmings and Equipments.

## The Club Cocktails

Manhattan, Martini, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin, Vermouth, and York.

For the Yacht. For the Sea Shore. For the Mountains. For the Fishing Party. For the Camping Party. For the Summer Hotel.

No Pleasure Party complete without them. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

**G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.** SOLE PROPRIETORS, 39 Broadway, New York. Hartford, Conn. And 20 Piccadilly, W., London, England.

**LIBERTY BEER** OF THE AMERICAN BREW CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y. THE FINEST AMERICAN BOTTLED BEER. ALSO IMPORTED KAISER PILSEN, CULMBACH, ERLANGER, AUGUSTINER, MUENCHEN, FRANKENBAU AND NUERNBERGER BEER.

FOR SALE AT ALL HOTELS AND GROCERIES. **FR. HOLLENDER & CO.** 115-119 ELM ST., NEW YORK, SOLE AGENTS.

**Infant Health** SENT FREE

It is a matter of vast importance to mothers. The manufacturers of the GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK issue a pamphlet, entitled "INFANT HEALTH," which should be in every home. Address: NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO., 71 Hudson Street, New York.

## F. J. HEIBERGER, Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,

15th STREET, opp. U. S. TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C.



**REMOVAL.****HATFIELD & SONS, Tailors and Importers,**HAVE REMOVED to LARGER and more ELEGANT  
apartments at**389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St., NEW YORK.****GUN POWDER...****Military Powder of all grades  
and Gun-Cotton****Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles****Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder****E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.**  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.**AMERICAN IMPROVED****McINNES' ANTI-CORROSIVE AND ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS**  
FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.In use by all the Principal Lines of European and American Steamers and Steam Yachts. It is the "fastest"  
coating for Ships or Yachts.**GEORGE N. CARDINER,**

TELEPHONE CALL, 586 BROAD.

53 South Street, NEW YORK.

**THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS,**

84 to 90 Beekman St., New York, and 311 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

**Best Sanitary Specialties — BATHS, WATER-  
CLOSETS, LAVATORIES, Etc.**

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

**RICE & DUVAL,**  
**Army and Navy Tailors,**

FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS.

**231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

Opposite the Post Office.

**JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.,**  
Well known to Army Officers for the past 18 years.  
**UNIFORMS.****SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,**  
**MILITARY GOODS.****EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF . . . NEW REGULATION ARMY CAPS.**  
Army, Navy, National Guard, etc. **768 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, one door below 9th St.****REGULATION CAPS, EMBROIDERIES,  
EQUIPMENTS AND CLOTHING. . . NEW PRICE LIST READY.****THE WARNOCK COMPANY,**

304 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**BOYLAN MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,**  
**MILITARY CLOTHIERS.****PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO  
ARMY, NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS.**  
**NO. 34 HOWARD STREET, NEW YORK.****RIDABOCK & Co.**

ESTABLISHED 1847.

141 GRAND STREET, (Near Broadway), NEW YORK.

**FINEST QUALITY UNDRESS CAPS FOR OFFICERS  
OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW YORK.****FOR  
APPETITE, HEALTH AND VIGOR!****ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S**  
*Malt-Nutrine*  
TRADE MARK.It is valuable to nursing mothers, feeble children, the  
aged and infirm, and especially recommended to persons  
suffering from debility, exhaustion, marasmus and other  
wasting diseases.**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.****FOUNTAIN GROVE VINEYARD CO.**

Santa Rosa, Cal.

**Special Inducements to Army and Navy  
Officers, Clubs and Messes.****"SHERRY BITTERS" for Indigestion,  
Loss of Appetite, etc. An Excellent Tonic.**

Foreign Offices: London, Eng., Glasgow, Scotland.

Eastern Depot, 58 Vesey St., New York City.

**NATIVE WINES  
DIRECT  
FROM OUR  
OWN  
VINEYARDS.****SEAL OF  
NORTH CAROLINA  
PLUG-CUT  
SMOKING TOBACCO.**The undisputed leader of Plug-cut Smoking  
Tobacco throughout the world.**The Finest Sun-Cured Tobacco Grown  
in North Carolina.**Granville County, North Carolina, is uni-  
versally noted for the sweet superior-flav-  
ored leaf produced there. When sun-cured  
this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in  
the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves  
with age, and by storing the sun-cured  
Granville County leaf for several years, we  
obtain the superior tobacco used in this ce-  
lebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA  
PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and  
makes a cool, delicious smoke which will  
not bite the tongue.Beware of imitations. The original bears  
our firm's name.**MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.**  
The American Tobacco Co., Successors.**THE PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF**The Pratt & Whitney Machine Gun,**  
IMPROVED GARDNER. Plants of Machinery for Armories, Sewing Machine  
Factories, and every description of Machine Tools, including Small Tools and  
Fixtures for general work. Special Machines and Tools made to order. Cata-  
logues sent on application.**HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.****CARPENTER STEEL COMPANY,****No. 1 Broadway, New York.****High Grade Crucible Steels, Armor Piercing Projectiles,  
Gun Forgings, Etc.****Works, Reading, Pa.**